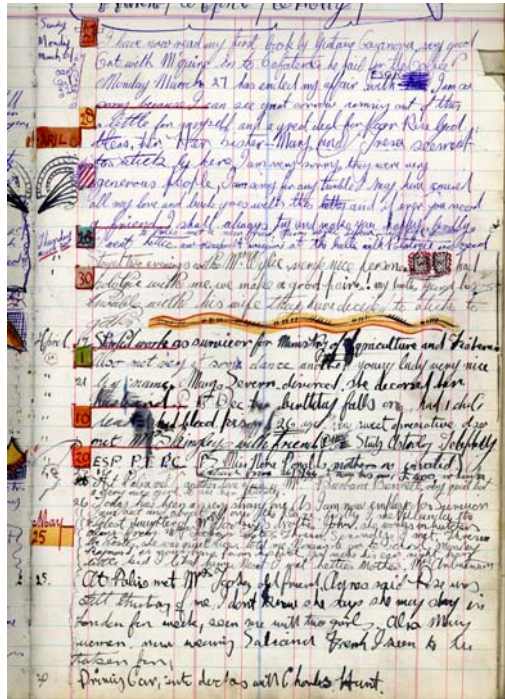


Manuscripts, Drawings & Ephemera

Poll Tax to Paolozzi

1692 - 1943



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January 2012

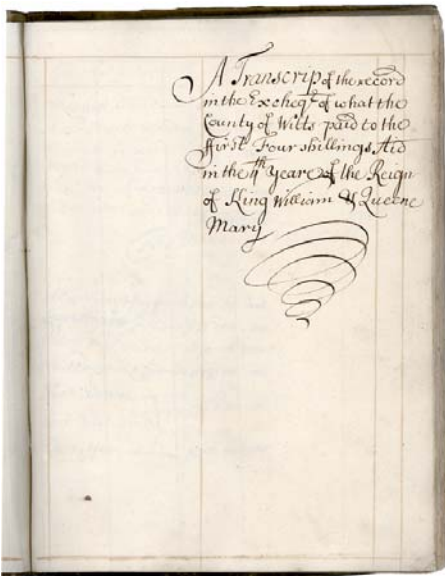
Hundred Melksham Hundred			
	Reall	Person	Total
Woodrow	092.10.0	01.04.00	
Blackmore	072.00.0		
Woolmore	064.00.0		
Leend	242.03.0	01.04.0	
Bullshott	109.00.3		
Earlswood	130.16.10	04.06.0	
Bullington	126.07.0	02.15.3	
Brickton & Whaddon	102.01.4	04.02.0	
Southbridge & Eberty	610.7.0	02.18.0	2394.03.4

Hundred Bradford Hundred			
	Reall	Person	Total
Bradford Bar	202.05.0	09.17.0	
Broughton Gifford	101.00.0		
Whadfield	177.12.0		
Brook Magna	072.12.0	00.12.00	
Comstey	106.12.0	01.04.0	
Wympy Stoeke	033.12.0	01.06.0	
Uthwells	102.16.0	01.01.0	
Comestead	107.05.0	09.12.0	

Hundred Bradford Hundred			
	Reall	Person	Total
Manekton Farley	109.16.0		
Southwaxall	120.00.0	01.03.11	
Lea & Woolley	157.00.0	02.02.06	
Holt	127.00.0	00.16.09	1570.16.2

Hundred Westbury Hundred			
	Reall	Person	Total
Westbury Burrough	035.10.0	14.10.04	
Downe Wytheing	062.11.0	21.01.0	
Bryory	021.02.0	06.02.06	
Shontry	077.01.0	07.10.00	
Hankbridge	022.06.0		
Haywood	067.17.4		
Broke	114.10.0		
Bonny	071.10.0	04.16.0	
Westbury Leigh	040.11.0	04.06.1	
Beyliffe of Leigh	072.00.4	15.01.9	
Thorlstocke	020.02.0		
Chapmanslade	019.12.0	00.14.0	
Dillon	024.02.0	05.06.0	
Bratton	146.08.9	00.02.5	079.07.06

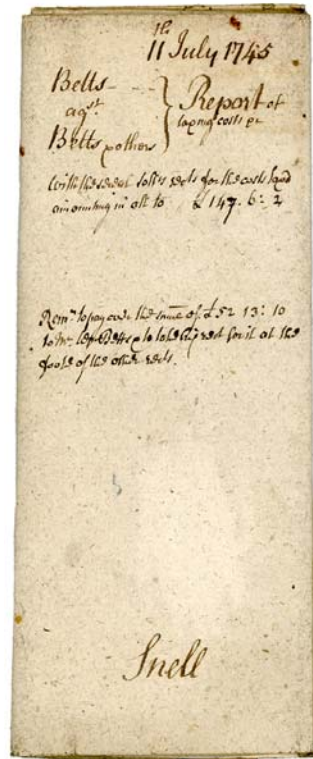
1. POLL TAX - WILTSHIRE. A late 17th century manuscript titled 'A Transcript of the Record in the Excheqr of what the County of Wilts. paid to the ffirst Four Shillings Aid in the 4th year of the Reign of King William & Queene Mary'. 29 pages, ruled in red, written in one neat hand, ruled blanks at rear. In very good condition, with just some slight dustiness to the endpapers. Full contemporary limp vellum, ruled borders. small 4to. 200mm x 150mm. 1692. £395.00



The transcript lists the amounts raised by each Parish for the Poll Tax in the year 1692. Each Parish is listed under its Hundred, giving the amounts paid by each Parish listed either under column for 'Reall' and/or 'Person' plus a total column. The total sum for the County was nearly £52,000. In 1692 an Act was passed "for granting to Their Majesties an Aid of Foure Shillings in the Pound for One year for carrying on a vigorous War against France." This was the first quarterly poll-tax to be levied.

2. DELME, Peter "Peter the Czar". A mid 18th century six page manuscript report detailing the defendants costs in the case of Betts v Betts & others. The text mentions both Peter Delme [1710-70], as well as his father Sir Peter Delme [former Mayor of London and deceased in 1745], and Gerard van Heythuysen. The text is signed at the end by Richard Edwards, followed by a breakdown of costs received by William Snell, Gerard van Heythuysen, Hannah Betts & Robert Scooby, Elizabeth Betts, Dr Benjamin Hadley, Ann Betts & Edmund Anguish - the sums ranging from £6 to £85. Signed at the end by the solicitors for the plaintiff and defendants. Stitched into original thick paper covers with contemporary outer handwritten docket titles. 320mm x 205mm. 1745. £65.00 + VAT

Peter Delme, the younger, [1710-70] was a man of fashion who ran through a large fortune resulting in him shooting himself at his home in London in 1770. Because of his wealth he was know as "Peter the Czar".



3. MIDDLETON, Conyers. Principal Librarian to the University of Cambridge. From an original in the collection of the Hon. Horace Walpole. Echardt Pinxt. 1746. Faber fecit 1751. Price 1s. 6 Sold at the Golden Head near the Church Bloomsbury Square. 329mm x 226mm. 1751. £75.00 + VAT

A fine mezzotint portrait, half-length directed to right, wearing dark clerical vestments, bands and a short white wig, looking towards the viewer with his hands on his knees; engraved by John Faber the younger, after Johann Echardt. This is fractionally smaller than the BM version which measures 330 x 228mm. A few faint creases, and slight dustiness but in very good condition.





4. CHESELDEN, William. A fine mezzotint portrait of the doctor, wearing a plain double-breasted jacket with four small buttons, one unfastened, open at the collar, wearing a soft, close round hat, three-quarter to right, looking towards the viewer. Engraved by John Faber the younger, after Jonathan Richardson, Senior. Lettered below the image with the title, continuing "Surgeon to her late Majesty Queen Caroline Surgeon to St. Thomas's Hospital, & to the Royal-College at Chelsea. Fellow of the Royal Society and Member of the Royal Academy of Surgery at Paris.", and "I. Richardson pinxt. / I. Faber fecit 1753. / Price 2s.6d. Sold at the Golden Head near the Church Bloomsbury Square." 330mm x 223mm (plate mark). 1753.

£65.00 + VAT

Some slight re-touching to the plate. Another portrait of Cheselden by Richardson, in pencil, was owned by Horace Walpole, now in the BM.



5. GEORGE THE THIRD. The fine engraved frontispiece for A Collection of Prints Engraved after The Most Capital Paintings in England. Published by John Boydell., J. Gwin Invt. Delt. Isaac Taylor Scupt., J Boydell Execudit. It depicts George the Third being crowned by Apollo while Putti show the King the engravings. 210mm x 310mm (trimmed to margins). 1769.

£20.00 + VAT



An Eighteenth Century Irish gentleman improves his English Estates

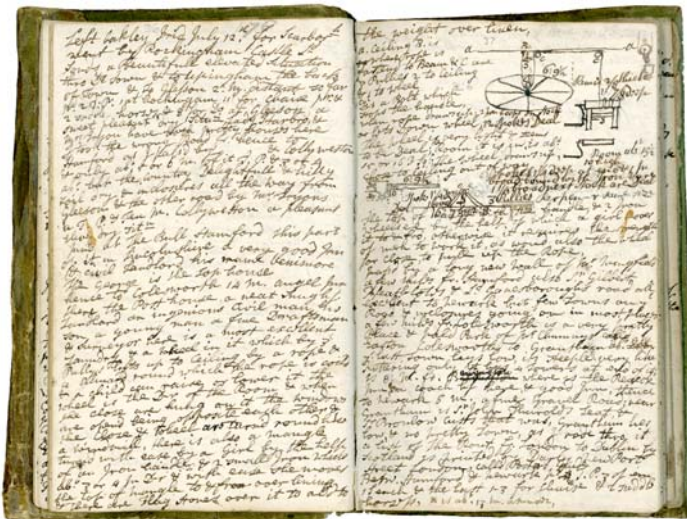
6. SUPPLE, Richard (of Aghadoe, Ireland).

A very interesting manuscript notebook written by Richard Supple, originally of Aghadoe in Ireland, and later Great Oakley Hall in Northamptonshire. It records his journey from Ireland and travels in England, including visiting his other lands at Leith Hill, and is completely filled with the writings of an inquisitive and enquiring mind. Closely written over all 135 pages in a contemporary pale green vellum wallet notebook, spilling onto the end-papers and paste-downs, with hand lettering on the front cover, and several additional pages loosely inserted. This is not a fair copy, but brought constantly in and out of his coat pocket at every opportunity. The covers are darkened from use, and the whole totally original, with even some small newspaper clippings still kept in the front pocket.

185mm x 115mm (excluding flap). 1771-1785.

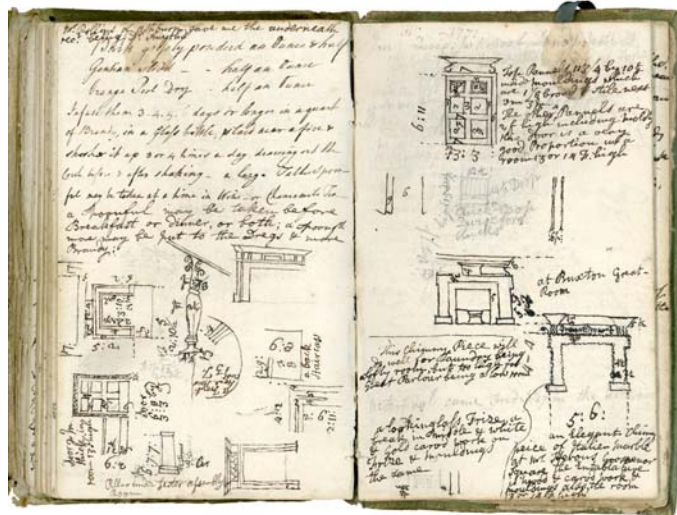
£2,600.00

He records everything; inns, tolls charged, miles travelled, scenery, country houses visited, gardens admired, remedies for illnesses, natural observations - "slow worms here found in church yard are very large and venomous, heard nitingale early in morn at Mr Jones saw swallows & found many lady birds creeping abt all the way." - curious characters encountered - "a blind man and his daughter both good players on Fiddle" - "a lady who went to Oxford to have a polypus cut out which grew from her nose into throat & was very well after it." He visits the Peak District, also Yorkshire - Doncaster is 'a most unpleasant dirty looking town', but there is a more favourable account of a visit to Castle Howard, and a lengthy description of Scarborough, which he concludes "does not agree with me tho' I tryd the highest & best part of town', and suffers from bad constipation - "the sea air binds me much" !



In York he notes that “Mrs Morritt a maiden lady... has a room of pictures done in work of her own, being copies from celebrated paintings & in all respects resemble them & are finely done in a peculiar manner of her own in an irregular manner by long stiches in worsted & is a most curious & singular performance.” This refers to Miss Morritt of Rokeby, who copied both portraits and landscapes in embroidery, and a self portrait of her at work at her embroidery frame also survives.

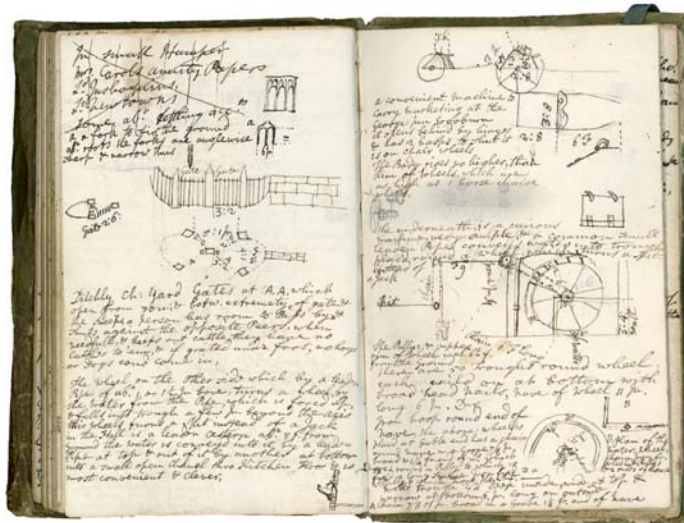
The combination of visits to various spa resorts, and medicinal remedies, also suggests that he is not in the best of health.



But most interesting are the entries, many accompanied by small sketches or measured drawings, which relate to ideas and inventions for improving his own house and estate. If he sees something he likes, he notes where it was seen, and measures it, with recommendations of where it could be most usefully incorporated back at Great Oakley. They include gates and a rack for a coach house (noting the size of the Duke of Norfolk’s coach house door); a cold bath (near Northampton); gates and

hurdles (at Mr Boverly’s); panelled doors, balustrades, mantelpiece (at Buxton Great Room), ‘an elegant chimney piece of Italien marble at Mr Herons Grosvenor Square’; ‘a convenient machine to carry marketing at the George Inn Woburn’; ‘a machine at Dr Brown’s to riddle cinders’; ‘Dr Broad’s canal at Southwick’; ‘this chimney piece will do well for laundry being a lofty room, but too high for Great Parlour being a low room.’; ‘a looking glass frise, a break in middle & white & gold carv’d work on frise and mouldings the same.’

He also notes suppliers: ‘Richd. Brown marble man at Derby sells a variety of bases cheap.’ ‘John Halifax whiting manufacturer at Dunstable, sells whiting [noting the prices]... for painters... for plate, & burnishing frames...’



Other matters include notes of mortgages on land in Co. Cork (1730 for Antony Hawell), and also detailed information on Richard Hull of City of Dublin and Leith Hill, noting a recital of a fortune of Joseph Griffen, and various trusts), this relates to the substantial fortune Richard Supple later inherited from the Hull family (see the note below).

Richard Supple must have spent some time in England, perhaps while being educated, where he met his future wife, Mary Brooke (1723-1782), a member of a distinguished aristocratic family from Great Oakley in Northamptonshire. They were married in 1756 when he was required to make her a detailed jointure of his humble estate and in which he gives his address as his future wife's mansion house in England. Records show that he had earlier raised £500 on his lands, perhaps to help fund his courtship. The surprise death of Mary's only brother in 1762, who died childless, meant that she was the heir to the handsome Brooke estate. This event is described in Freemans Dublin Journal as follows. 'A few days ago at his seat in Northamptonshire, Wheeler Brooke, by whose death a considerable fortune devolves to Richard Supple of Aghadow'. Supple, however, continued to spread his time between both estates. In 1765 and again three years later he was at Aghadoe on estate business, including leasing part of it to John Davies of Killeagh, a Protestant farmer and land agent whose descendants became the managers of the Aghadoe estate in later generations when its Supple landlords resided mostly in England. A stone in the present Aghadoe House ruin suggests that Richard had the old house demolished and rebuilt in 1768.

Around this time Richard's good luck continued when he inherited the Roxborough estate and lands at Leith Hill in Surrey from Richard Hull, although the exact relationship between both men is unclear. However Supple's grandmother was Mabel Hull. The Roxborough estate consisted of a little over 1,000 acres and a decent mansion house at Roxborough near Midleton. All of this now made Supple a wealthy man, after 1768 the indications are that he resided mostly in Great Oakley, returning occasionally to Aghadoe to attend to estate business, as in 1784 when, described as of Great Oakley, he gave several leases on the Aghadoe estate. He died at Great Oakley in November 1797 aged 81.

This manuscript is written from August 1771 (leaving Ireland), and ends in 1785, having been a constant companion for over 14 years, at a time when he was a wealthy man, obviously intent on constant improvements to his estate.



7. YORK RENT RECEIPTS. A collection of twenty five original 18th century receipts for rents relating to properties belonging to Mr Pickard. Some are in their original bundles with a paper band noting his name and the total received in that batch. They include rents received from the Lord Mayor on behalf of tenants in All Saints Parish, the Chantry of St William in York, as well as other lands outside the city walls. Each is completed by hand, noting date of payment, where paid, and is received by signature. In fine original condition. 76mm x 190mm. York. 1778-1801.

£75.00 + VAT



8. SEPIA STRIP DRAWINGS. A series of eleven small sepia 'strip' drawings, depicting a battle, bear baiting, ladies gardening, dogs stealing meat from a butcher, a goat chasing a lady, carriages, and rural characters. Each measures 18mm x 115mm, and they are tipped onto a larger sheet of paper. Expert repair to the backing paper which has split at one time, just affecting the corner of one drawing, but without loss. The drawings are extremely lively and are the work of an accomplished professional draughtsman. They are full of humour, and internal evidence from the military costumes dates them to the mid 18th century. They may be designs for larger drawings, friezes? c1750. English or possibly Flemish?

£480.00 + VAT

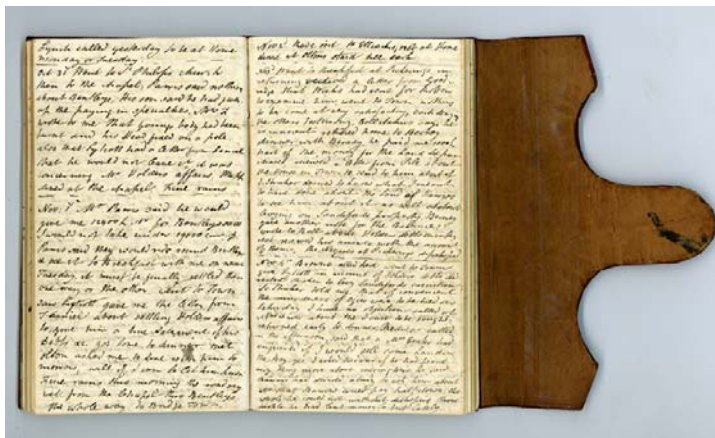


Thomas Rowlandson designed a number of comic and grotesque drawings for rooms and halls which were designed to be cut and arranged as a border. These were etched and published by Ackermann. Something similar appears to be at work here, with a definite element of movement within a number of the 'strips', and they would certainly benefit from further research.

9. CARVER & GILDER. A late 18th century engraved trade label for Staveleys, Carvers and Gilders, removed into Stonegate, York. Executes every branch of house carving in the most fashionable taste. Also glass & picture frames... firescreens, &c. Chimneypieces made & finished with wood or cast ornaments. Likewise a new and curious imitation of variegated marble for chimneypieces which has a beautiful effect & takes the highest polish. Composition cast ornaments manufactured on the most reasonable terms. Rather dusty, but evenly so, and several small edge chips. Scarce, the first example we have encountered. 84 x 125mm. [York, c1790]. £85.00 + VAT



York archives record that John Staveley, Carver, of this parish, was married to Margaret. As such, this is thought to be John Staveley of Pocklington, but our research has also found that there was another John Staveley of Pocklington at this time, by trade a butcher, so this may be misleading. Our John appears to be the joyner noted as living in Grape Lane, adjacent to Stonegate, York. In 1754 John and Margaret had a son William (died 1814), and later 18th century lease registers record that William and his wife Anne rented a house in Stonegate. John was an accomplished craftsman and in 1755 carved mouldings and scallop shells for the York Assembly Rooms, designed by Burlington (ref: York Conservation Trust).



9a. FORD, Francis., of Bay Mansion, Barbados, the largest plantation owner on the island. His diary / journal for 1790. On his return to England he became an MP, and a member of the West India Committee which sought to protect slave-owner's rights as the move towards abolition became inevitable. There is a great deal of information on him in J.M. Latham's book "Search for a New Eden".

SOLD

"Although this is written in a rare book (Perch's Pockets Almanac) published in Barbados in 1790, the really exciting and rare virtues of the book take the form of the hand-written journal written onto the blank pages. In addition there is invaluable data entered onto the printed diary itself, and in some of the printed information in the Almanac itself. It contains for example a 'Hebrew calendar' - a suggestion perhaps that the book was aimed at Bridgetown's lively Jewish trading community (the local synagogue is one of the finest in the colonial Americas.) Similarly, the essays by William Herschel (on 'the three volcanoes on the moon' is equally fascinating. Here was a piece of the most advanced science - astronomy - being published in a distant colony, and that only a few years after Herschel had revealed his findings to the most eminent scientific community in London. This simple item in itself is a remarkable example of how scholarship and learning were quickly relayed to the very edges of the settled world - in this case, the enslaved island of Barbados.

Onto the printed pages of the diary for 1790, Ford has entered a series of interesting comments, especially about the weather. This provides an extremely useful guide to the tropical weather patterns for that year (and is supplemented by ample commentary in the diary itself about the weather.) This may seem a minor issue; but it isn't - because the island's well-being, geared to widespread slave agricultural production, was dependent on favourable weather. This snapshot of one year's weather in Barbados parallels (in a much small fashion of course) the massive tabulation of weather details by Thomas Thistlewood in Jamaica at much the same period.

It is however the hand-written diary which provides the most remarkable information. True, it covers only one year - 1790. But it does so in some detail, and with some remarkable insights into the wider world of planter life in Barbados in the era of slavery.

Though much of the diary may seem at first glance to be mundane, even inconsequential, the apparently commonplace details provide rich evidence about the daily and weekly lives of the island's ruling elites. The patterns of travelling (on horseback), of breakfasting and dining with neighbours, officials and visiting military/sailors. The flow of letters between different corners of the island, the timing of letters inbound and outbound onto the ships linking Barbados to Britain and North America. And the details about local disputes (about farming, prices, slaves, exports, land and inheritance) all fill in our knowledge of life on a slave island.



The diary is rich with suggestions about the critical importance of maritime links to the outside world; ships (named) are listed as they arrive and depart from and to Europe and North America

Throughout - of course - there is the question of the slaves: slaves for sale, troublesome slaves, slaves caught thieving, slave trials for ..who knows what? Slave health and conditions and slave values, all and more flit in and out of the daily entries. The slaves are central to everything, sometimes showing their refusal to conform. On March 30th Ford went to see Mr Waterman's slaves but "many of them would not make their appearance." In the age of revolution in France and later Haiti, slave truculence was a worrying matter. One man named Phill he bought for £40. Ford considered it "cheap if he is able to do any good in a kitchen."

Agricultural life. We learn about Ford's work as an agriculturalist: growing sugar, cotton, corn, aloe - and even breeding turtles.. (And for all these items, the weather was vital.

There are revealing hints about the wider social world of plantocratic Barbados. The almost daily dining and breakfasting together, the entertaining (people needed to know they would find a bed when they rode around the island.) Sometimes excessive socializing proved too much for Ford. On February 9-10 he returned home, "heartily tired, quite disgusted with a Barbados wedding..." On March 18th, Ford arranged to meet a friend at a local cock-fight (and managed to lose his money.) We also get hints of the dangers and strains in local society. In mid-November he learns that someone had beaten to death one of his servants.

These are mere snapshots of a much bigger picture. But they are revealing, telling items which, I think, convey some sense of the importance of the document itself. His diary for 1790, and the printed material in the Almanac in which he entered his journal, form a remarkable document which would add to any major library's holdings in the history of the enslaved Atlantic."

Professor James Walvin, University of York

WHEREAS the Game within the Manor of PINKHURST, and in several parts of the Parishes of ITCHINGFIELD, SLINFOLD, BILLINGSHURST, and RUDGWICK, in the County of SUSSEX, has of late Years, and up to the present time, been greatly destroyed by *Poachers, Unqualified, and Unlicensed persons*; We whose names are subscribed, being determined to use our utmost endeavors to preserve the Game in future, do hereby pledge ourselves to each other, that we will spare no pains nor expence, to discover and prosecute the Destroyers thereof of the above description, within the Manor and Parishes before mentioned.

And do therefore Give Notice to,

And forewarn all *Poachers, Unqualified, and Unlicensed Persons*, of such our Intention, and in proof of our determination to carry the same into effect, do hereby offer a Reward of

FIVE GUINEAS,

To any one who will give Information of such Person or Persons, as shall be found Poaching, Killing, or Destroying the Game within the Manor and Parishes aforesaid, without being duly Qualified, or having obtained Licences for such purposes, such Reward to be paid on Conviction of the Offenders, (over and besides the several Rewards Informers will be entitled to by Law). As Witness our Hands this 19th day of August, 1797.

THO^s CHA^s MEDWIN, } Steward of the Manor of PINKHURST.

EDWARD CARLTON,	<i>Lutwick and Dan.</i>
JOHN CROUCHER,	<i>Hytts.</i>
PHILLIP HOLLAND,	<i>Holshufth.</i>
JOHN CHURCHMAN,	<i>Moybank, Waterland & Berryshurst.</i>
JOHN NAPPER,	<i>Malken.</i>
THOMAS IRELAND,	<i>Garlands.</i>
EDWARD NAPPER,	<i>Hytts.</i>
THOMAS KNIGHT,	<i>Hollands.</i>
JOHN STANFORD,	<i>Theal.</i>

LANGLEY, PRINTER *** BOOK-BINDER, DORRING.

10. POACHERS. An unrecorded 18th century broadside notice relating to “the Game within the Manor of Pinkhurst, and in several parts of the Parishes of Itchingfield, Slinfold, Billingshurst, and Rudgwick, in the County of Sussex.” It forewarns “all poachers, unqualified, and unlicensed persons” that the stewards “whose names are subscribed... do hereby offer a Reward of Five Guineas, to any one who will give information of such person, or persons, as shall be found poaching, killing, or destroying the game within the Manor and Parishes aforesaid.” Old fold marks, but in excellent condition.

335mm x 205mm. Langley, Printer and Book-Binder, Dorking. 19th August 1797.

£45.00

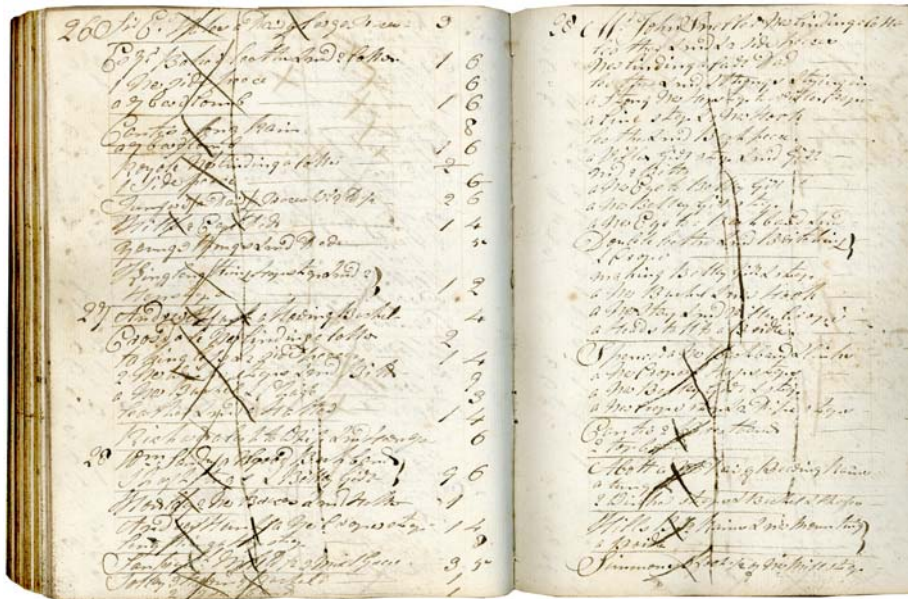
ESTC records just one example of printing by Langley; a 1792 agricultural notice (West Sussex Record Office).

11. SADDLERY & SMUGGLING. An early 19th century account book which appears to have been kept by a saddler in the Whitstable area of North Kent, and there are references to Clapham Hill. He fills all 270 pages of the book, with records of several thousand jobs carried out in 1801 and 1802 - gruppers, whips, harnesses, collars, breastbands, belly guard, bridles, bindings, crops, reins, &c. Each is priced, and he notes for whom it was undertaken. One record is headed ‘artillery & harness’ which may relate to a cavalry barracks. There is also mention of a John Hayward, coach builder. Each entry has been struck through, when paid. Original full vellum, now darkened but in very sound condition, and with traces of original ink lettering on the upper board ‘day book’. Some dustiness to the first and final leaves.

196mm x 155mm. 1801-1802.

£650.00

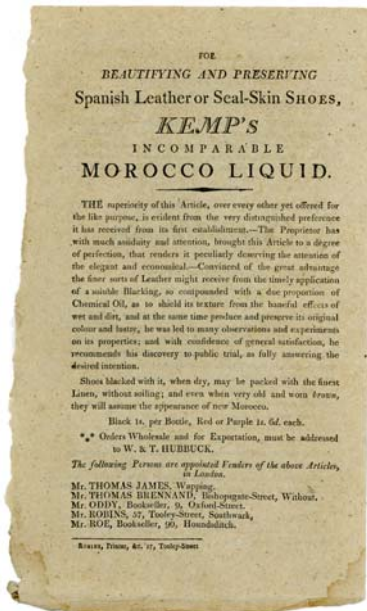
The name William Baldock, occurs a number of times, and is written in large lettering on the inside front cover, and several times at the end, followed indistinctly by ‘Seasalter’ He lived at Seasaltwater Parsonage Farm, just by Clapham Hill, and was one of the leading smugglers on the Kent coast. During the long years of the war with France the Swalecliffe and Whitstable smugglers now found a new and highly profitable line of business in shipping out French prisoners-of-war. Their oyster boats made regular and frequent trips to the London markets, and also maintained invaluable contacts with Flushing, Dunkirk and Ostend. For large numbers of desperate prisoners, kept manacled and in hideous conditions on hulks moored along the Thames estuary, this represented the best hope of escape. Men jumped into the river, feigning suicide, and held on to the anchor chains while almost totally submerged.



If relatives had sent the necessary ransom money, a wagon might be there to meet a prisoner and take him onto a Kent port. Other men found their way as best they could. Pye Alley Farm (on the A290 at the foot of Clapham Hill two miles from Seasalter) was a key point on the escape route. From here the Frenchmen struggled along the valley of the Bogshole Brook to reach the sea and embark on a vessel partly hidden by a shingle bank at Swalecliffe. When an old house in Castle Road, Whitstable, was demolished in 1945, a huge quantity of rusty iron manacles were found beneath the floor, probably left after a gang of men chained together had been landed on the offshore shingle bank known as The Street.

The Seasalter Company continued its discreet and profitable activities. By the time William Baldock took over the lease of Seasalter Parsonage Farm in 1792, he could make use of the new Canterbury turnpike, using horses and carts hired from local farmers. The route up to the turnpike on Pean Hill was along well screened byways via Fox's Cross, and there were hides in Ellenden Woods, but the summit of Pean Hill was dangerously exposed. Accordingly, two houses with stabling were built, and 'signal stations' were established to link Canterbury with Whitstable. These centred on Honey Hill Farm and messages were passed by raising or lowering a besom, and it was claimed that a warning could reach Whitstable before the oncoming preventive party had left the outskirts of Canterbury.

William Baldock had little to fear on the coast; his nominee lived in Seasalter Parsonage Farm and his nephew was the local Riding Officer! Contraband for local customers travelled under loads of timber and bark from Ellenden Woods. The company's legal affairs were being managed by Edward Knocker, who had already done his stint at the Parsonage Farm, and presently became Town Clerk of Dover. The trade was certainly profitable, and when William Baldock died in 1812, he left a huge fortune of over a million pounds.



12. **KEMP'S INCOMPARABLE MOROCCO LIQUID.** For Beautifying and Preserving Spanish Leather or Seal-Skin Shoes. A fine, double-sided advertisement sheet issued by W. & T. Hubbuck, Oil and Colour-Men, Red-Lion-Street, Wapping, London. They also announce their Canton Varnish for effectually preserving and beautifying Furniture. Printed on buff sugar paper.

232mm x 137mm. Robins, Printer, &c. 57 Tooley-Street. [1802]

£95.00

National Archives record an insurance document for the firm of Hubbuck, dated 1793, and they were still in existence in 1814, as William gave evidence at an Old Bailey trial in the prosecution of his porter, for stealing “three tin cans, value 3s. two gallons of Sperm oil, value 12s. three gallons of lamp oil, value 10d. and two pound weight of stone blue, value 2s. the property of Thomas Hubbuck .”



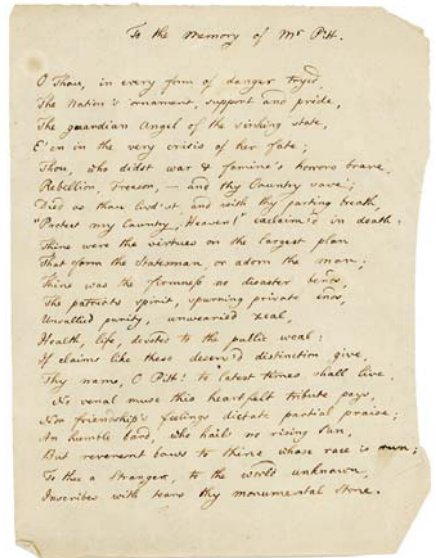
13. **UNLOADING AND WEIGHING GROCERY.** A large engraving published by Laurie and Whittle, 33 Fleet Street, London, depicting the unloading and weighing of cargo, and also a grocery shop front. At the head there is a large blank cartouche in which a merchant would insert their details. Some age browning, and neatly mounted onto a contemporary marbled paper board. Some slight traces of adhesion from a sugar paper sheet on the left hand margin.

335mm x 228mm. March 18th 1802.

£120.00 + VAT

14. TO THE MEMORY OF WILLIAM PITT.
A single sheet manuscript verse, with 22 lines of commemorative verse, written by a ‘humble bard.’ “O Thou, in every form of danger tryed / The nation’s ornament, support and pride / The guardian Angel of the sinking State / E’en in the very crisis of her fate.” It ends “T thee a stranger, to the world unknown / Inscribed with tears thy monumental stone.”
200mm x 150mm. c1806. £45.00 + VAT

William Pitt the younger, died on 23rd January 1806.



15. GARDINER, General Sir Robert (1781-1864). A small collection of 25 items including family letters, notes, an account book, sketch, and other items.
£75.00 + VAT

It includes:

A manuscript draft, dated Gibraltar January 20th 1854, relating to ‘Aid in Relief of Poor.

A collection of various letters signed to him by Barrington, Lansdowne, Strafford, Fortescue, etc, etc. Several damp marked.

An account book [10 pages] for Caroline Gardiner his wife dated 1816, relating to their house at Melbourne Lodge, Claremont, Esher, Surrey.

A pamphlet for the Society for Organising Charitable Relief and Repressing Mendicity, March 1875.

Bankruptcy order 1879.

An ink sketch “my apartment” in the Tower of Brighton Pavillion.

Sir Robert William Gardiner [1781–1864], army officer and writer. He was present at the capture of Minorca, and joined Wellington’s army in February 1812. He was governor and commander-in-chief at Gibraltar from 1848-55.

A noble tour of the English Lakes

16. LADY ESSEX. Sketches of the different places Lady E visited in her tour to the Lakes in 1819. With the name Lady Essex 1819 on the inner front board. She first visited the Earl of Derby at Knowsley Hall, then the Legh family at Lyme Park, before touring the Lake District. Sixteen sketches which appear to have been drawn by various members of the party. Several are initialled MCBW, others J.E. Contemporary half roan sketchbook, marbled boards, spine and corners rubbed.
138mm x 224mm. 1819. £1,200.00



The views are:

West Front of Knowsley, August 22nd 1819
Knowsley (2 further views of the house and surrounding land)

Lyme Hall near Disley, belonging to - Legh, Esq. August 24th 1819.

Broughton Tower, the property of Mr Bouquier. August 28th 1819

Muncaster Castle (with colour wash)

East View of Muncaster Castle

Ambleside - view from a window at the Inn (coloured)

Rydal Waterfall (depicting a group ascending, noting their names - Lady E & Charles coachman, Old woman with Key, Miss ?, 2 Miss Bladens (?) laughing at the party.

Windermere from Curwen's Island

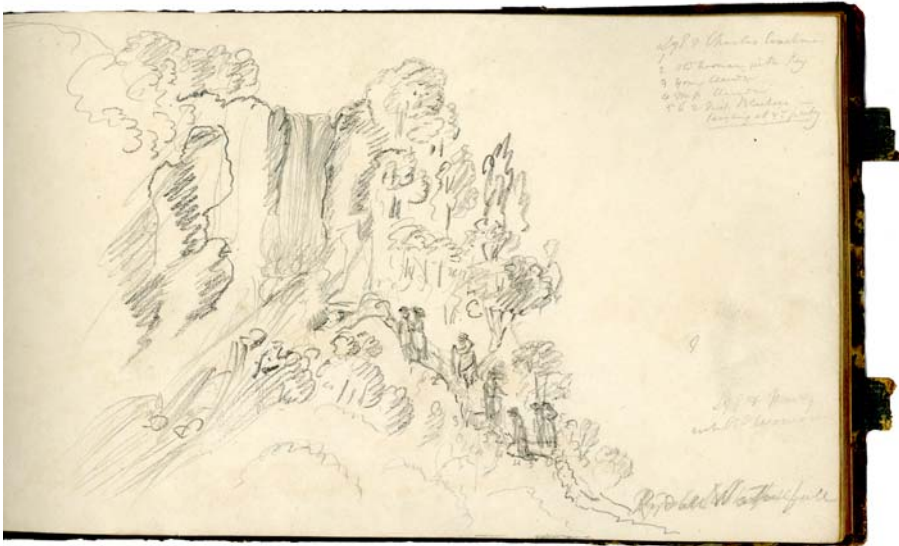
Coniston

Derwent Water from Rock

Also an attractive watercolour of their coach party on tour. This is pasted in to the album and appears to be by another, very accomplished, hand.

There are also three drawings of St Helena, including the Governor's Country House, Sandy Bay and the Rock called Lot's Wife.

This appears to have been a family excursion. William, 4th Earl of Essex, married Harriet Bladen in 1767, and had only one daughter, Lady Elizabeth (died 1834), who is the most likely owner of the album. Her portrait was painted by Reynolds in 1768.



There is a note in *The Life and Labours of Adam Clarke*, dated August 1819, recording a visit by a party from Knowsley Hall. "On Wednesday last I had a private visit from her and the Earl: and they told me that they just then called to know whether they might have the pleasure of introducing, at my own time, next day, Lord Dartmouth, and some other friends who were then at Knowsley. The hour was accordingly fixed, and on the following day they came. Besides the Derby family and Lord Dartmouth, we had the two Ladies Legge, Lady Essex, several others, whose names I could not catch, Bootle Wilbraham, Esq, M, P., and his Lady, They filled my house, and continued there nearly three hours."

To be sold in aid of the Subscriptions for the Relief of the Poor

A Letter

Addressed to the Inhabitants of the

Town and Neighbourhood
of
Rochdale.

Containing Observations on the Causes of Pauperism,
and the
Author's Sentiments

Relating to an efficient and permanent Establishment
for the Relief of the Poor.

By an Inhabitant of Rochdale.

His spirited and radical nine page open letter, addressed "To the Presidents, Committees, Officers and Subscribers of the Rochdale Benevolent Societies" appears never to have been printed, and this may be the only surviving evidence of its existence. It was written in response to "a Letter (now before the Public)... suggesting a Plan for the more effectually relieving the... poor in these districts, I am induced to make a few relative observations; not with intent to depreciate, but in support of what I consider laudable and evincing a spirit of kindness in aid of suffering humanity."

17. POOR RELIEF IN ROCHDALE. The author's original manuscript of "A Letter Addressed to the Inhabitants of the Town and Neighbourhood of Rochdale. Containing observations on the causes of Pauperism, and the Author's sentiments relating to an efficient and permanent establishment for the relief of the poor. By an Inhabitant of Rochdale." It is written by William Nuttall, and is dated 11th February 1820. The head of the title-page notes that it is "to be sold in aid of the Subscription for the Relief of the Poor", and on two leaves the subscribers names are listed, noting the number of copies subscribed. The main letter occupies nine pages, and in total there are 18 pages, the final one blank.

227mm x 195mm. 1820. £650.00

Provenance: this was at some time extracted from an album put together in the 19th century by the Crossley family of Rochdale, who can be traced back to 1232. An accompanying slip reads "Original MS; Letter to the Inhabitants of Rochdale."

Letter to
Friends and Neighbours,
In consequence of a Letter (now before the Public)
addressed to the Townships of Woodsworth, Cowteton and Spalding,
by an Inhabitant of Rochdale, suggesting a Plan for the more
effectually relieving the necessitous poor in those districts,
I am induced to make a few relative observations; not with
intent to depreciate, but in support of what I consider laudable,
and evincing a spirit of kindness in aid of suffering humanity.
I am feelingly convinced that individuals
stepping forward in such matters, hold themselves liable
to the taunts and spiteful epithets of numbers who cannot,
or will not, see things in the same light; either from a stupid
determination of approving what does not immediately accord
with their own designs, or from a contradictory spirit that debases
them below rationality; Notwithstanding which, I sincerely
hope, the Majority will bear the weight of the well-meaning,
and that Rochdale will stand as high in its charitable
and beneficent relations, as it does in its commercial
Connections.
Great, in a good cause, is commendable;
and, as it is commensurate with Religion, calls upon us
to do good to our kind, as an evidence of our love to him
who has done so much for us. — It is the duty of Man,
not only to commiserate the fallen and weak, but of his

William Nuttall (1773-1840) William Nuttall was a schoolmaster in Rochdale, where he suffered financial difficulties, and died under painful circumstances. He was three times married. His first wife was Mary, the daughter of William Button of Morton Wood, Shropshire, by whom he had issue two daughters, one of whom married Samuel Whittles of Moorbank, Rochdale, who is now living in America, and has in his possession a portrait (oil painting), of William Nuttall. He was the author of "*Le Voyageur, or the Genuine History of Charles Manley. Rochdale : Printed and sold by T. Wood, etc. 1806.*" A copy of this is in the Rochdale Equitable Pioneer's Society's Library.

He also wrote "*Rochdale; a fragment. With notes. Intended as an introduction to the history of Rochdale. [In verse.]*", 1810. (Copac records BL and Oxford only).



18. TOWNSHEND, Harriet Francis. (Wincham Hall, Cheshire). A delightful early 19th century sketchbook of accomplished pencil, and sepia drawings, mainly depicting identified Welsh landscape and coastal views and rural scenery. It bears Harriet's signature dated 1820 on a front-end-paper, as well as her note bequeathing the volume to 'my dear niece Charlotte Massie at my death', who in turn bequeaths it to her 'dear niece Eliza Anne Buchanan at my death, 1868'. On the other side of this end-paper there is a 19th century hand-written paper label by Mrs W. Buchanan recording the 'final' bequest in this volume's family history.

There are 6 sepia wash drawings, and 45 pencil drawings, with some additional sketches on the rear end-paper and paste-down. Original black morocco small oblong quarto sketchbook. The covers now worn, backstrip and clasp missing. Internally in very good condition.

210mm x 145mm. 1820-1825.

£495.00



The Townshends of Wincham were a younger branch of the Townshends of Trevallyn Co. Denbigh; who derive their descent from Sir Robert Townshend, gentleman of the Privy Chamber to King Charles. Harriet's father was the first Townshend of Wincham, which came to him under the will of Hester Leigh of Adlington. Wincham Hall is now a hotel.



When they married in 1828 Thomas was forty-six years old, and Harriet thirty-nine, and it is probably true that the attachment on his side was of long standing. But the story that he proposed to her seventeen years running at Chester races must be accepted with reserve. [ref: *Twemlows, their Wives and their Homes.*]

Richard Massie of Coddington, married Hester Lee Townshend in 1796, and they raised a family of 22 children. Charlotte, their 18th child, died unmarried, but her sister Eliza married Captain William Buchanan in 1832.





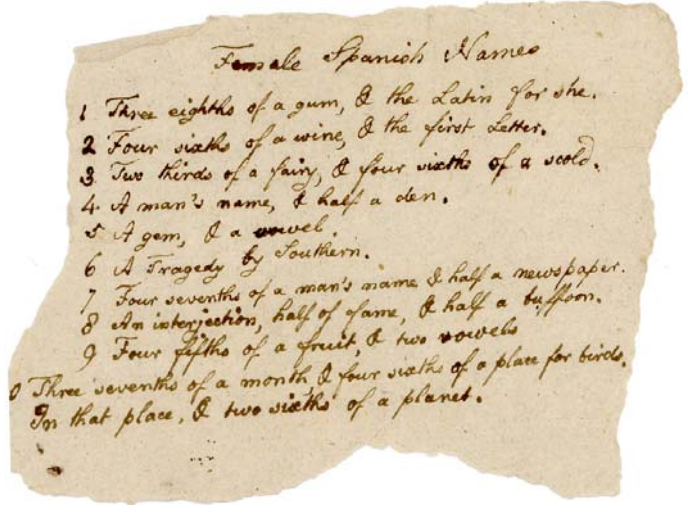
A list of the drawings in the albumm:

Tuvallyn Mill / Tuvallyn Bridge / Tuvallyn from Mr Cowper's Orchard
Tuvallyn Hall
Wincham (7), including one of the canal.
Gresford
Lymm (2)
Bryn y Ffynnon
Efenechtyd Church / Efenechtyd
School House Marford
Cefyn-y
Rossett
Flint Castle
Denbigh Castle
Country House with figure in woods in the foreground
Dolhyfryd from the Boat House
Seacombe (2) / Ferry House, Seacombe.
Douglas, Isle-of-Man / Douglas, Isle-of-Man, Light House.
View of Liverpool from Mrs Rothwell's Gardens
From Stone Bridge
town and castle (2) / rural house / wooded valley / village scene with cart and figures (2)
ruined gravestone / rural cottages (6) / horse and cart
Sepia wash:
Water mill
Denbigh Castle
Country House
Douglas, Isle-of Man. Fine view of the port.
Castle, Isle-of-Man / Peel Castle, Isle-of-Man

19. RIDDLES. A list of nine riddles, all 'female Spanish names'.

e.g. "Four sevenths of a man's name & half a newspaper - Two thirds of a fairy, & four sixths of a scold."

Written on a scrap of paper.
c105mm x 140mm. c1820.
£20.00 + VAT



20. CARICATURES. Two simple pen and ink caricatures, each mounted on contemporary laid paper.

- 1). Herodotus & his Aunt at the Coronation [of George IV in 1821 ?]
- 2). Did You Ever! No! - Never! Bayly returning in his court dress with his opening speech & the answer thereunto returned."

180mm x 112mm / 153mm x 222mm. c1821.

£35.00 + VAT

**The REBUILDING &c. of the
FREE GRAMMAR SCHOOL.**

**To be LET
BY PROPOSAL,**

On **FRIDAY** the 6th DAY of **MARCH, 1829,**
At **TWO O'CLOCK** in the **AFTERNOON;**

At the Free Grammar School,
In the **PARISH** of **CROSTHWAITE,**

**The Taking Down and Rebuilding
the said School and Conveniences at-
tached thereto; with the Carpenters
Work, Slating, Plastering, and Glaz-
ing thereof.**

Also, to be Let at the same time and Place,
The Casting, Planting, and Railing of about **40 ROODS** of
FENCE, situated in the **Commons**, a Parcel of Ground belong-
ing to the said School.

— The Plan of the above with the Conditions of Letting may be seen on Application
to Mr. **THOMAS DIXON**, of **Keswick**.

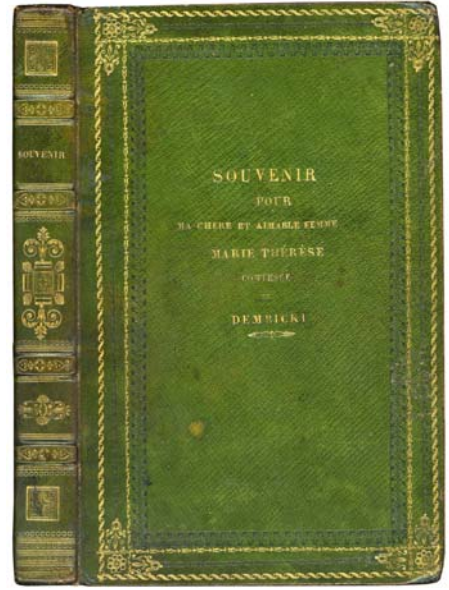
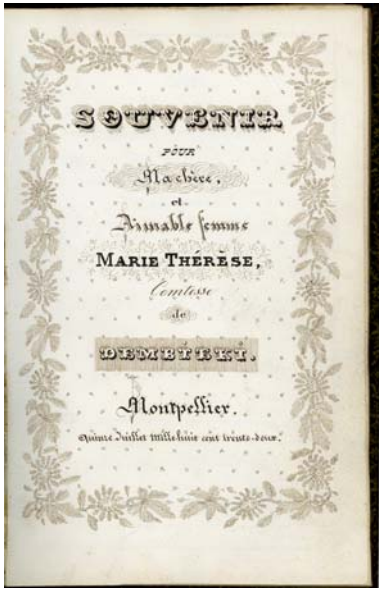
JOHN AIREY, PRINTER, KESWICK.

21. LAKE DISTRICT.
A broadside handbill relating to 'The Rebuilding &c of the Free Grammar School' in the Parish of Crosthwaite. To be Let by Proposal, on Friday, the 6th Day of March, 1829... the taking down and rebuilding the said school and conveniences attached thereto; with the carpenters work, slating, plastering, and glazing thereof. Also, to be let at the same time and place, the casting, plating, and railing of about 40 roods of fence, situated in the Commons, a parcel of ground belonging to the said school. The plan of the above with the conditions of letting may be seen on application to Mr Thomas Dixon, of Keswick. In a mount, with tape on the reverse edges, but not glazed. Very slight mark and one tiny hole not affecting the text. 285mm x 200mm. Keswick. 1829. £45.00



22. MARY, Duchess of Chandos. A 19th century sepia wash portrait, entitled, Mary, 1st Wife of James Brydges, 1st Duke of Chandos & only child of Sir Thomas Lake of Canons, ob. 1712. 127mm x 98mm (image), on a larger sheet. c1830. £40.00 + VAT

On 2 February 1695, Brydges married Mary Lake, daughter of Sir Thomas Lake (of Cannons, Middlesex) and Rebecca Langham. They had two children who survived childhood. She died on 15 September 1712. We have traced images of his later wives and family, but cannot locate a source for this portrait of the Duke's first wife. Sir Godfrey Kneller's life-size group portrait was originally thought to portray Mary, but in fact the lady is Cassandra Willoughby, his second wife.

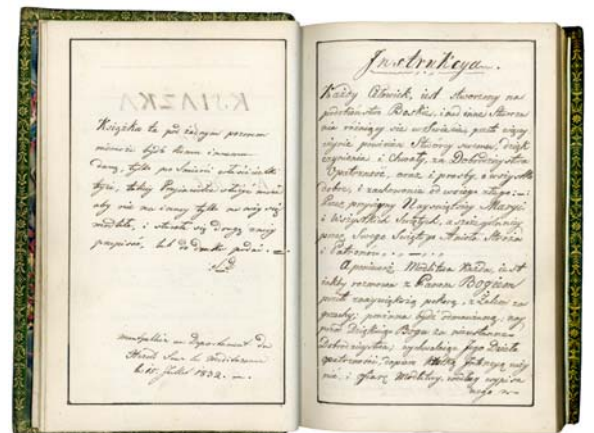
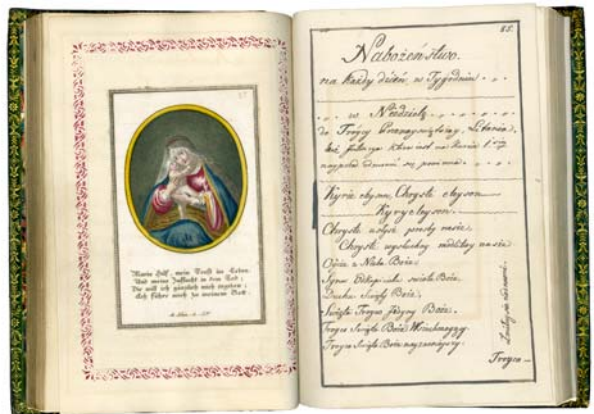


From the Count to his Wife

23. MARIE THERESE,
Comtesse de Dembicki.

A fine hand written 'Souvenir' compiled by Stanislaw Francois Comte de Jaxa Dembicki, Capitaine Polonais, for his wife "ma chere et aimable femme."

The fine pen and ink title-page is dated Montpellier, 1832. There are nine preliminary leaves and 204 numbered pages written in Polish, with nine mounted devotional engravings set within decorative borders.



Full contemporary dark green morocco, with gilt borders, spine, and dentelles. Marbled endpapers, all-edges-gilt, and with gilt presentation lettering on both boards. Some slight rubbing to the corners and joints but in very good condition.

208mm x 130mm. Montpellier. 1832.
£480.00

24. HAVELL, William, (1782-1857). Autograph letter signed twice 'W. Havell', Ivy Cottage, Yarnton, 18th December 1832, the first shorter letter being acknowledgment of receipt of a draft for 4s 3d for the sale of the pictures in the Liverpool Exhibition, the longer second letter continuing onto the second page dealing with inaccuracies in the Exhibition Catalogue and other general artistic matters, 2 pp. with integral address panel, remains of seal and indistinct postmark, a little dusty, tipped onto an old album sheet.

230mm x 187mm. 1832.

£120.00 + VAT

The correspondence is addressed to the artist J[ohn] Turmeau, Esq., Liverpool, and expresses concern that the Gallery appear to have lost his original packing case which was "a very good one", specially made, and for which he "was charged 14s... in London."



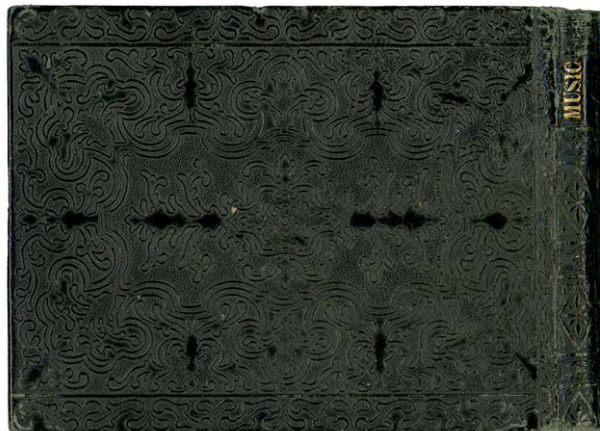
25. MUSIC. A charming little album of manuscript music, songs, and dances, written on 38 leaves on a variety of tinted papers, in original blind decorated cloth, gilt lettered 'music' on the spine. In very good condition. Signed B.B. France 1834 on the front-end-paper.

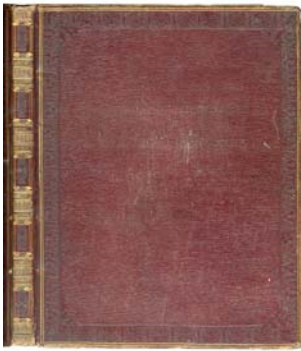
94mm x 116mm. 1834.

£75.00

The songs include:

The Last Links are Broken
Waltz by J.F. Burrows.
The Roman Girl's Song.
My Harp of Happier Days
by S. Nelson.
The Bride
Farewell Theresa
Waltz by Griffin
Benedetta
The Forest Fairy's Song.





26. ALBUM. An attractive mid 19th century album and commonplace book kept by a young lady, who depicts herself in an elaborate three dimensional doorway on the inner board, holding a poster 'donations thankfully received.' 40 leaves, most using both sides, and containing original drawings & watercolours, coloured & black and white engravings, and hand-written verses, the majority signed or with initials. Full contemporary dark red straight grain morocco, gilt ruled and blind stamped borders, attractive gilt decorated spine, all-edges-gilt, glazed pink endpapers.



4to. 235mm x 190mm. 1834-1836. £395.00



The most frequent contributors are members of the Wadham family, and other names include B. Wright, Miss Benson, W. Benson, W.W.S., Josh. Welsh, R. Kempson, and Hugh Constable.

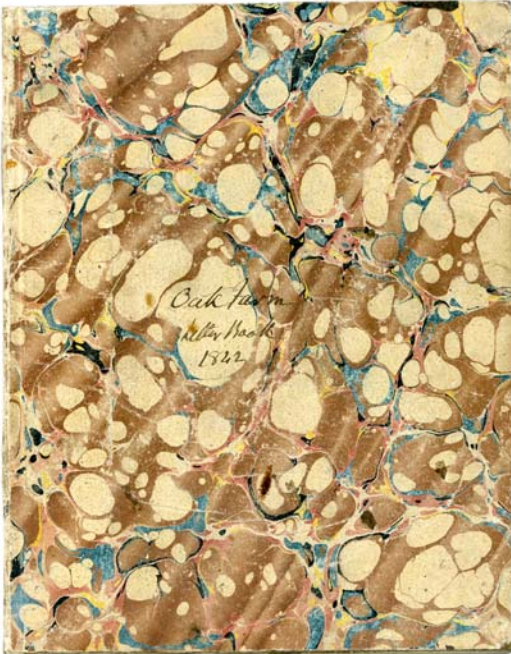


A pencil sketch of devils, and portrait of a young lady are initialled R.D. (Richard Doyle?), and another pen and ink sketch is signed Doyle. These could be very early sketches by Richard Doyle (born 1824)

One sheet of caricatures is entitled Innocence and Fidelity, and an acrostic verse refers to the Irish Lass, and Ballyhannon Fair.

27. ROCHDALE HIGHWAYS. A printed form, completed and signed by hand, directing the 'Surveyor of the Highways of the Township, Hamlet, or Precinct of Wardleworth in the Parish of Rochdale aforesaid, to repair and keep in good condition the same streets called Entwisle Place & Whitehall Street...' It is signed by the Commissioners, and dated 4th April 1838. Two pages, the second relating to Mill Street. Handwritten docket title on the back page, which is a little dusty. Folded, and marked 'copy' at the head of each sheet. 330mm x 205mm. 1838. £20.00

William Gladstone's Coolie Plantations



28. GLADSTONE FAMILY. A most interesting Letter Book of Correspondence, 1842-1843, from the Fasque Estate, relating to the Gladstone family and the Oak Farm Works, near Dudley and Stourbridge. Further letters relate to a wide range of Gladstone's other interests, including the development of the railways, and 'coolies' in his sugar plantations. In near fine condition in original marbled boards, hand lettered on the cover. 190mm x 154mm. 1842-1843. £850.00

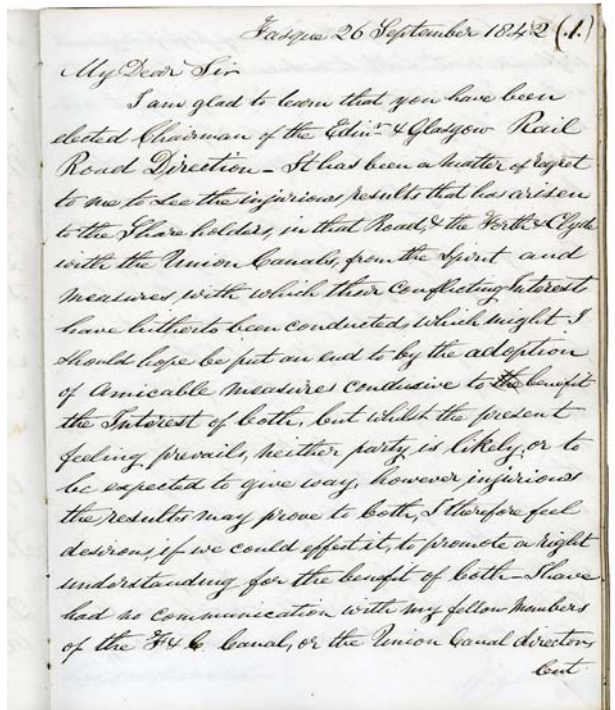
The Oak Farm Works was concerned with the iron and brick trade. It went bankrupt in 1847 with far reaching consequences for the Gladstone family. In 1839 when William Gladstone married Catherine Glynne, her brother Stephen gave a tenth share of the Works to his new brother-in-law. Gladstone was already helping Stephen out with his financial difficulties, which by 1847 amounted to some £250,000, and was himself examined in the bankruptcy enquiry. The present letters appear to have been written by his father John Gladstone (1764-1851). Returning to his native Scotland

after 42 years, in 1829 he bought the Fasque Estate in Kincardineshire from Sir Alexander Ramsay for £80,000.

The copy letter-book is arranged in two sections, the first containing a series of letters from to James Boydell, ironmaster, and the manager of the Works who received much of the blame for its demise. The first letter is dated 23 May 1842 - "I have considered more deliberately the present circumstances in which the Oak Farm Company is placed, both as to the present & as to the future - I have in consequence prepared the enclosed conditions as being absolutely necessary to the concern being in future carried on with anything like satisfaction or comfort..." There are seven further letters, on 26 pages in all, the last dated 8th June, and all relating to his attempts to maintain the viability and finance of the company. The staff "of all descriptions" have accepted reduced wages, he enquires on the progress of outstanding debts owed, and notes to one correspondent that "your plan for visiting Bristol to sell iron as well as other places, is worth trying, tho' unless it is your new kind, I expect little from it... and have you got free of what was lent to Manchester?"

The second section of 99 pages, contains copies of letters written by Gladstone from his Fasque Estate between 26th September 1842 and 30th January 1843. There are a number to Boydell, as well as others relating to other matters:

Railways: To John Learmouth, congratulating him on his election as Chairman of the Edinburgh and Glasgow Rail Road Direction, but requesting that his railway company might “confine their traffic to passengers, cattle, and parcels”. The railway was undercutting canals in carrying freight, and Gladstone is asking for a fair division of trade to protect the canal shareholders. Further letters to James Watson, James Loch, R. Elles, expand on this concern.

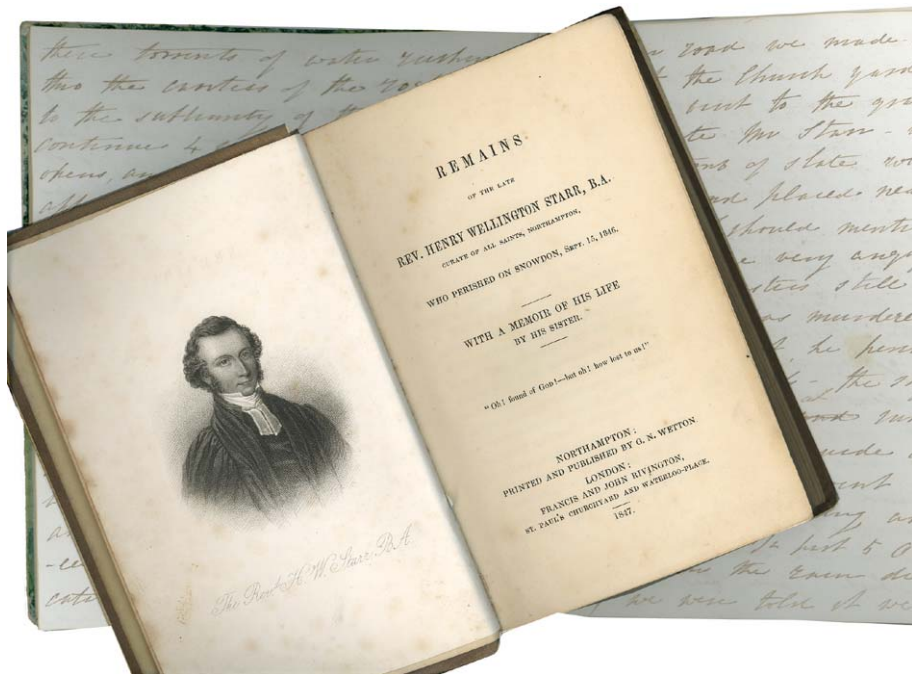


Glasgow 26 September 1842 (A)
My Dear Sir
I am glad to learn that you have been
elected Chairman of the Edin- & Glasgow Rail
Road Direction - It has been a matter of regret
to me to see the injurious results that has arisen
to the Share holders in that Road, & the Forth & Clyde
with the Union Canals, from the spirit and
measures with which their conflicting interests
have hitherto been conducted, which might I
should hope be put an end to by the adoption
of Amicable measures conducive to the benefit
the Interest of both, but which the present
feeling prevail, neither party is likely, or to
be expected to give way, however injurious
the results may prove to both, I therefore feel
desirous, if we could effect it, to promote a right
understanding for the benefit of both - I have
had no communication with my fellow members
of the F & C Canal, or the Union Canal directors
but

Plantations and ‘Coolies’: To Andrew Colville - “... the Hesperus that carried over people to Demerara sailed from Calcutta for Liverpool late in July & should arrive there in November or early in December, they would wish to send her out to take the coolies back on reasonable terms, she brought 150 odd & could well accommodate yours with Moss’s and ours, but Moss informed me he has applied to Lord Stanley to request Governor Light to see his coolies, and ascertain from themselves individually those who wish to return & those who mean to remain in the colony...”

Gladstone owned large sugar plantations in Jamaica and Demerara, and was Chairman of the West India Association. He used slaves on these estates and when the slave trade was abolished in the British Empire in 1833, he was active in obtaining compensation for slave owners. After the abolition of slavery, John Gladstone used indentured servants from India to work in slavery-like conditions in his sugar plantations. Knowing that a number of Indians had been sent to Mauritius as indentured labour, he hit upon the idea of using them in his plantations in the West Indies as well. In a letter dated 4 January, 1836 to Messrs. Gillanders, Arbuthnot & Co of Calcutta, Gladstone expressed his desire to obtain labour from India. He used false promises of light work, comfortable housing and schools to make work on Gladstone plantations appear attractive to prospective Indian migrants. Indians, on their arrival in British Guiana, became known as Hill Coolies. From 1838 to 1917, over 200,000 Indians arrived under indentureship in British Guiana alone. They lived under slave like conditions in the plantations.

Other letters relate to the delays in constructing a Pier at Pontisland, also provisions for the destitute poor, and the Seaman’s Qualification Bill.



29. WELSH TOUR. A mid 19th century manuscript tour to Wales and the North of England by "Jane, dear Henry and myself" in July & August 1848. It is signed at the end Elleston, R. Henry Hewitt and Jane Wiston. 42 pages, with additional blank leaves at the end. Contemporary calf backed marbled boards, spine worn, but in good clean condition. 205mm x 157mm. 1848. £480.00

The party from Northamptonshire, arrive in Chester by train on July 11th, travelling on to Conway, where "we walked on the beautiful bridge which is much spoiled by the ugly iron tube erected by the Railway company to convey the carriages across the River Conway", although they hope that when finished it may offer a more pleasing aspect. Thence to Bangor, staying at the George Hotel at the foot of the Menai Bridge, and on to Beaumaris, Caernarvon, spending "the whole morning in rambling over the ruins of the magnificent castle". They visit the beautiful Island of Llandelwyn, slate quarries, waterfalls, Capel Curig, Llanberis, before ascending Snowdon, and visiting the 'grave of the unfortunate Mr Starr.'

In 1846 the Rev. Henry Wellington Starr, of Magdalen Hall, Oxford, left Dolbadarn Inn on September 6 to ascend Snowdon. He failed to return, and on inquiry being made by his friends people came forward with evidence which seemed to show that he had reached the top of Snowdon, then descended to Gorphwysfa, crossed the head of Llanberis Pass, and ascended Glyder Fawr. At that point a guide professed to have met him, and brought him about half-way down, particularly noting that he wore a single glove, corresponding exactly to another which he had left with his luggage at the hotel. Searches were made in every direction, but it was not till the beginning of June in the following year that any light was thrown on the mystery. On that day some of the clothes were found accidentally by William Hughes, a huntsman, who was exercising his dogs, and next day, on a further search being made, the skeleton was discovered buried under gravel. His purse and chain were found, but his watch and ring were gone.

The journal notes that 'I should mention that the Welsh are very angry that his mother and sisters still continue to think he was murdered.' His sister published two editions of her account, in 1847 and 1848 - The Remains of the late Rev. Henry Wellington Starr... who perished on Snowdon, Sept 15, 1846. With a memoir of his life, by his Sister. The first edition appeared before the discovery of his skeleton. Both editions are included here, the second adding an appendix detailing the new information, and as the work was published in Northampton it would have been readily available for their purchase.

The party then travel on to Mold, Liverpool, and thence by train to York, and Scarborough, lodging at Howler's, No 2 Prospect Place, visiting the gardens, strolling along the esplanade, and there are good accounts of the town. They return home via York, arriving home in Northampton on August 8th.

30. TENBY. A delightful account of a trip by the Misses Collinson, the master, the children, and friends, to Tenby in 1848, told in a series of comic pen-and-ink sketches on both sides of two folio sheets. Their landlady robs their tea caddy whilst they sleep, and removes candles to save her money, blaming mice and the warm climate for the mysterious occurrences. 330mm x 210mm. watermarked 1849.

£120.00 + VAT

Ye Mysses Collynson & ye Master hold a consultation... consult with ye map... and discover a place called 'Tenbye'. They wryte to their friends to announce ye discovery... ye postmaster is astonysheed, and ye post office rejoyceth. Ye friends answer & ye mayle is overloaded, requiring extra horses. Ye Myss Sophia orders a new bonnet, Miss Emily packs boxes and scoldeth ye maydes. Ye childfren rejoyce, and Master Neddy hys head is turneth. Ye fyrst detachment consytinge of ye Myss Katie, ye Nurse and ye luggage under one of ye boys (hys name

Daff) proceed to ye town of Brecon. Ye Mysses Collynson, & ye master and ye remains of ye family they follow in Mrs de Wynton her pony carriage. Ye children being hungry and ye mayds they being athirst ye consumptio of victuals it is great - and ye sherrie wine it disappeareth. Ye partie arrive at ye town of Tenbye...ye landladie she curtsieth to ye ladies... after tea ye ladyes they being tired, do fall asleep. Ye house it is infested with myce; and they, that is ye myce, do rob ye caddy of ye tea, and ye halfe pounce bought by ye Mysses Collynson it is reduced to half and ounce - ye Mysses Collynson are much astonished thereat - but ye landladye she does explayne that ye myce of Tenbye they are very large myce. Ye Mysses Collynson do wonder that ye candles they do burn so quick - but ye landladye she doth explayne that ye climate of ye Tenbye it is warm, & ye candles they do burn more quickly that they are wont to do i ye north countrie.



This may relate to the family of John Collinson (1781-1857) and his wife Amelia (King), together with the younger of their 15 children ! Sophia and Emily are recorded as family names, and one daughter married into the De Winton family. The reference to the 'north countrie' is also relevant, as the family lived in Gateshead.



31. MOTTOS. A collection of eight 19th century ornate motto cards. The text printed in blue within elaborate gilt borders. The titles are Think on Me, Love's Last Words, True Love, Parting, Believe Me Unchanged, One Hour With Thee, The Blissful Hour, & Pray For Me. Some traces of mounting on the reverse, one card creased, otherwise in very good condition. 60mm x 95mm. c1850. £40.00

32. WINKWORTH, Thomas., (member and, from 1858, Treasurer of the Society of Arts). A collection of thirteen engraved & letterpress invitation cards, completed by hand, and sent to Thomas Winkworth.

£180.00 + VAT

Thomas Winkworth (born 1790) was a London silk manufacturer and merchant. Elected to the Society of Arts in 1822, he was one of its most hard-working members throughout his life. He was regarded as a progressive industrialist, and also served as a juror at the Great Exhibition in 1851; and was one of the first to urge that the Exhibition should be international - not just British - and later claimed that he was the originator of the idea of international trade fairs.



33. CHEMIST & DRUGGIST. A mid 19th century account book recording purchases made by W. Thomas from George Sprackett, wholesale, retail & export druggist, 15 Wine-Street, (opposite the Pump), Bristol. It bears Mr Sprackett's name and address on the first page and contains entries from January 1853 to March 1882. Written on 195 pages, with each entry detailed and priced. The Thomas family were also purchasing medicine for their horses, and the account book is accompanied with three original examples, supplied in their original packaging, with paper labels, and tied with string. - Sprackett's Condition Powder... for Horses and Cattle; Celebrated Newmarket Alternative Condition Powders for Horses; and Quinine Pills. There are also two original paper trade labels for the business. Original vellum notebook, with clasp, hand lettered on the upper cover, rather darkened, and inner joint cracked. 147mm x 100mm. 1853-1882. £320.00

The business was started in the 1840s by George Sprackett, who set up as a dispensing chemist and export druggist, dealing wholesale and retail in patent medicines. He began trading in Wine Street, but since the port played an important part in his trade, moved to Broad Quay in 1864. He made a good living supplying ships' medicine chests — something the firm does to this day — and he used the ships to carry his patent medicines for sale abroad, and thereby built up an export business which continued up to the Second World War.



34. MASTER W.B. TAYLOR. A charming letter to his brother Charles, written in a large bold hand, together with a watercolour Union Jack. "I send you a flag to show you how I can paint them. I am quite well and am staying at Norwood. Cousin Emily is here too and we have had nice walks in the fields with Aunt Rosa. With love to Edward and a love and kiss to your self." It is dated March 31st 1854, and comes with the original envelope addressed to Charles, at Miss Borrow's, High Street, Hastings.
184mm x 112mm. 1854.

£50.00 + VAT

English lecturer in Australia



35. TOMSON, Frederick William (of Coventry).
Essays and Lectures, 1856.

3 preliminary leaves, 364 numbered pages., with a watercolour self-portrait, 27 pen and ink plates (the majority hand-coloured).

Original pebble grain cloth, gilt lettered, joints and spine worn, but in sound, clean condition. Several inner margins have some early tape reinforcements.

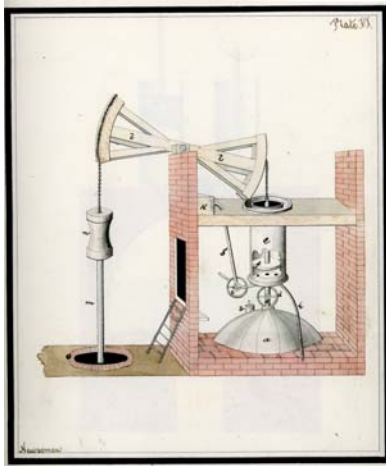
Inscribed on the end-paper, "To Harold Straker Tomson in memory of his Father, Frederick William Tomson, from his Uncle Albert S. Tomson, Sept 25th 1891."

210mm x 168mm. 1856. £495.00

"The following pages were written at various times as circumstances or caprice brought the subjects forward in my mind. The Essays and Lectures have all been delivered before different Mutual Improvement Societies or publicly - for discussion or otherwise. My idea in having them arranged and bound is not so much for the pleasure and instruction of others, as for the 'memory of those early days' which come back like a gleam of sunshine whenever I look at them' ... There are a few Essays and Lectures written by members of the Philosophic & Scientific Society of which I was Secretary, and these together with some of my own were portions of the Magazine brought out monthly by the members."



The manuscript contains 8 Lectures (On Glass, Time, Astrology, Atmospheric Air, Structure of the Eye, Early History of the Steam Engine, Nasology). 26 Essays (Vision of Love, Insanity, Equality, Dramatic Reading, Electricity and Love, Tobacco & Smoking, Self-Love, Microscopic Investigations, Blowpipe & its Uses... and others). There are also 3 essays on Poetry. The lectures bear the date when they were written, and some have corrections. They are not fair copies, but his original versions, gathered together and bound.



The History & Progress of the Steam Engine

The various improvements which have arisen from the invention of the steam engine, and its introduction and application to the various arts & manufactures, must be well known to you (they might not fully appreciate) but perhaps we shall be less surprised so much of the attention of the mechanic since the first appearance of Mr Watt, as the best measure of appreciating the powers of steam and ability of those persons who are yet to be employed in every-day life, and who have not yet learned which can equal that possessed by the double-acting. The progress of the steam engine, from its infancy to the present state of perfection has been by such a series of regular steps - having no great leaps in its advancement that we cannot determine which any degree of accuracy, as to the periods of any particular distinct stage. Improvements have been made when improvements - a new mode of construction but slightly surpassing a previous one - &c. gradually gaining ground until it has arrived at its present state of wonderful power & ability - One - a new way - now almost necessary accident - if we cast our eye in any direction we cannot fail to become acquainted with its effects. The manner in which it has improved itself & its gigantic power to drive the mighty ships - adobe lands - & make us no longer an abstraction of water, for in spite of them we yet travel on coming from there to there, from the old world to the new

Tomson apparently travelled some distances as a lecturer, and is recorded in August 1855 at the Sydney Mechanics' School of Arts where "a Lecture will be delivered in the Hall of the Institution, on the Early History of the Steam Engine with explanations of the methods of its application, by Mr F. W. Tomson. The lecture will be illustrated with diagrams and working models. Each member has the privilege of introducing two ladies.

The doors will be opened at seven, and the lecture will commence at half-past seven." This lecture is present in the volume and is dated August 1855 at the head.

As a business man he was less successful and Coventry Archives record his acquisition of an engineering business in 1857, which went bankrupt two years later (London Gazette.)

36. WINCHESTER, Trafalgar House Academy. A most attractive half year account prepared for the parents of Master W. Harvey. The upper half of the sheet is a fine lithograph view of the school yard, with children playing. The lower half is printed, with the totals, and some additional items added by hand. On the reverse is a handwritten docket title. Some old folds, and slight slits at the edges, but in good condition. 264mm x 210mm. Hullmandel & Walton Lithographers. 1857.



£60.00 + VAT

The account has been prepared at Winchester by Mr J. Naish, and provides full details of Master Harvey's tuition and other expenses for the half-year.

1/2 years instruction in the English Language, Writing, Arithmetic, Geography with the Use of the Globes, and Board & Washing Mids'r 1851 - £12..0s..0d
Classical Tuition, Merchants Acc'ts, Algebra - £2..2s..0d
Mathematics, Mensuration, Navigation, Geometry - £2..2s..0d
Dancing, Drawing, Drilling, Music - £6..14s..6d
Bookseller, Shoemaker, Tailor, Hatter - £5..17s..7d
Extra Washing, Weekly Money, Hair Cutting, Rewards - £0..13s..6d
extras which are now hand written Use of books & pen, Advances, School Sachel, Gloves - £1..2s..2d
Clothes Box, 6 Handkerchiefs, Braces - £0.10s..0d
Silk Neck Tie, Hair Oil & Soap - £0..4s..2d

A grand total of - £29..3s..11d

The Academy was founded by the Naish family in the early 19th century, and famous pupils include Matthew Arnold, and the polar explorer Captain Oates (whose sleeping bag on the ill-fated expedition was presented to him by the school).

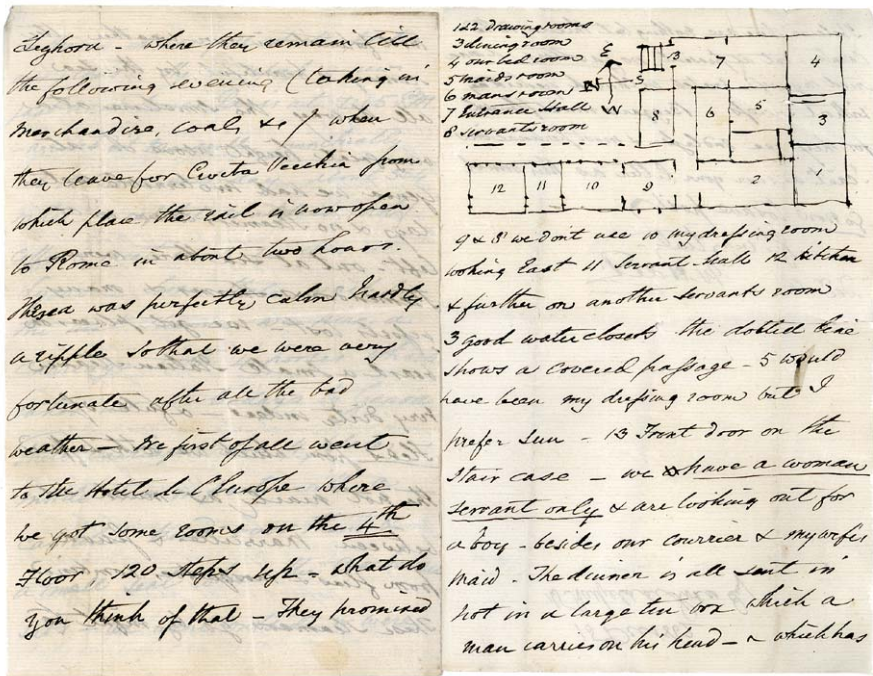
Queen Victoria's Gardens at Balmoral

37. BALMORAL CASTLE GARDENS. A three page list of 45 ferns and plants with their English and Latin names. Written on Balmoral Castle notepaper with blind stamped crest. The majority of the listing records varieties of ferns. Some slight browning to the paper.
189mm x 120mm. c1860. £45.00 + VAT

Balmoral was purchased by Queen Victoria in 1852, and the new house completed in 1856. New plantations were established around the house, and exotic conifers were planted in the grounds. Prince Albert had an active role in these improvements, overseeing the design of parterres, the diversion of the main road north of the river via a new bridge, and plans for farm buildings.

Crimean Photographs

38. CRIMEAN TESTIMONIAL. An assent form issued by Major Field, R.A. Woolwich to officers requesting they vote in a ballot to pay 'a sum of £165 out of the balance in hand of the Crimean Memorial Fund, for the erection of the Crimean Memorial Windows in the New Garrison, Woolwich.' It is accompanied by a separate sheet dated August 26, 1862, listing four related photographs, noting that 'as the expense of supplying photographs to every subscriber would be very considerable, a limited number only has been struck off, which will be sent to Stations, at which subscribers will have the opportunity of seeing them.'
180mm x 112mm. 1862. £20.00



An Englishman in Rome - "there are nothing but thieves in this country."

39. HATFIELD DE RODES, William (1824-1883). An eight page chatty letter to 'Dear Brailsford', dated 18th December 1862, and written from Rome. "I believe there are nothing but thieves in the country - but at present no garottes. A man tried my wife's watch in church yesterday without success - beggars must flourish for they are endless & most pernicious." After some opening pleasantries, he related their journey to Marseilles, by dirty Italian steamer, full of fleas & mosquitoes, to Genoa. On arrival in Rome, he takes exception to the Hotel de l'Europe, as they were given rooms on the 4th floor, 120 steps up. However, a 'mansion' is obtained, and for which he sketches a quick floor plan, noting their rooms. It is better, but 'we have a woman servant only - the dinner is all sent in a large tin box which a man carries on his head - and which has a charcoal stove in it.' 'The woman eats what she can and steals the rest.'

208mm x 132mm. Rome. 1862. £45.00 + VAT

William Hatfield de Rodes, of Barlborough Hall, Derbyshire, married Sophia Felicite Curzon in 1854. He is recorded in the W.H. Auden list of relations, entitled 'family ghosts'. The letter is most likely written to Henry Brailsford, also of Barlborough, and their names are listed in joint accounts for the estate.

The School Days of H. H. Fletcher

Come now, and listen to my rhyme
'Tis the history of a jolly old time
Of pranks and frolic done in my youth.
And believe me I'll tell you naught but the truth.

(1)

My friends had arranged to send me from home
By my inward desire was always to roam.
So they thought that at school, I should quit the
Stoke a sensible reason with them 'twould you agree!

(2)

'Twas in those times I was just in my teens
I was sent to school, and it had the means
Of subduing my spirits, which were always high,
By lessons and work, of which you'll hear by and by.

(3)

But for introduction I have said enough
So I'll go to my subject, or you'll turn off in a huff.
It began from the day when first I arrived
And our speaking of the good I from school received.

(4)

In January 1854, was the year
I left home, & indeed I long felt it with fear.
At Duke House I rang, & knocked at the door
Thought within me would say, 'tis a horrible bore.

(5)

40. THE SCHOOL DAY'S OF H.H. FLETCHER. An amusing poem, composed in fifty verses, and written on seven folio pages. Slight tear, fold marks, and traces of old wax seals on the final outer blank page. 336mm x 210mm. c1870.

£45.00 + VAT

A humorous verse account, written from memory "which the lapse of many years will never efface", of his time at school between 1854 and 1856. In January 1854 he knocks on the door at Duke Street, and meets for the first time, "Miss Louth the owner of the school, and Miss Burgess her partner, who assisted to rule." Accounts are given of each lesson, and the seven other teachers at the school (one from Birmingham), and his time seems to have been very enjoyable, at this 'dearest, charming place', with a 'morning kiss', charades, and no signs of any severe punishments other than a 'sad' look. In 1854 Miss Louth married, and moved to Bristol, and the school was taken over by Miss Charlotte Burgess.

a private correspondence between sisters

41. BYROM, Effie. A charming, gossipy, and very personal collection of late 19th century private letters, written to "my darling Effie" by her only sister Rosie, in 1884-1885. Together with other letters from close family members.

Effie and Rose were the daughters of Colonel Grimston, of Grimston Park and Kilnwick, Yorkshire. On his death their mother re-married Colonel Edward Du Cane, of 40 Queen's Gate-Gardens, London. The letters are written before Rose's marriage to Colonel Bertie Hobart in 1889, and reveal a lively, indiscreet, and affectionate correspondence between two devoted young sisters.

42 letters from Rose to Effie, of Culver, Exeter.
15 related letters, from uncles, cousins, and friends

An envelope containing 'letters from my family' whilst she was in France in 1877, and another contains a detailed printed account of Rosie's Wedding, which was published in the Court Journal, 22 June 1889.

Included in the correspondence is a superb printed handkerchief containing a print of an old lady being dragged in an open cart along a road by a man and three children, entitled 'Granny's Ride' with text. Folded, but otherwise in fine condition. One of the letters in the series refers to this handkerchief being sent.

The letters provide a real insight into their lives, through this private correspondence. One example offers a glimpse into their family and ancestral home, and relates to a forthcoming reunion they will both attend. Rose writes at length about the 'Church of their forefathers', wondering how their deceased ancestors will look down and judge them. Another, highly comical, is full of anecdotes about a row ensuing within the family over the rebellion of an aunt. There is a humorous account of the aunt, as Rosie describes her embarrassment as she is forced to follow her around Chester holding all their purchases as the aunt attempts to hand out tracts.



On the birth of her first child Effie receives a letter of surprise from her uncle - "What in the world is all this ? As I read the Yorks Post in the train I was overwhelmed by reading "the wife of E.Byrom &c &c". I might have been knocked down with a feather !! Pray take care but the cold blooded prophecy of your mother in my hearing at Kilnwick should be fulfilled "Two a year", to which you replied "not two mother". [her uncle, on reading of the birth of Effie's first child]. Another letter is an acceptance from 'Walter' to be the child's godfather.

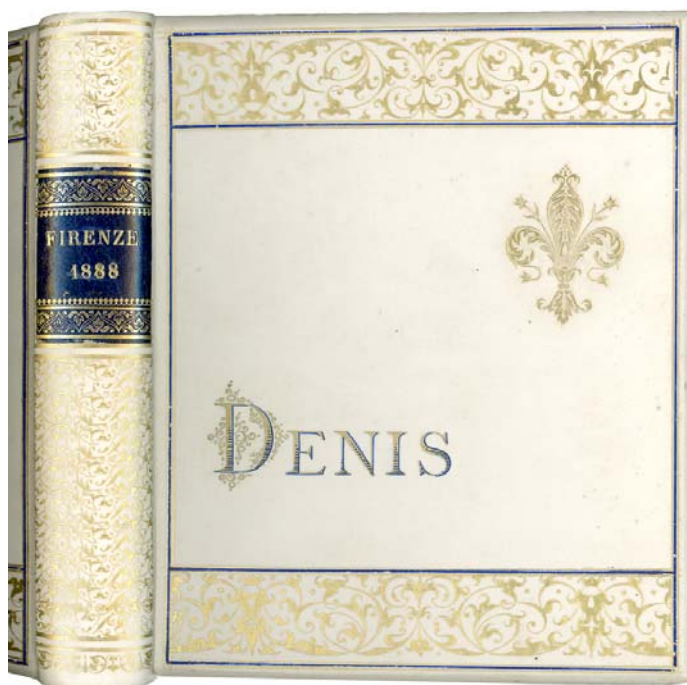
She also receives letters from friends - Eda is frank and open, deeming the child as 'necessary', and also writing whilst travelling in France provides an amusing anecdote about the uses of cocaine for hay fever.

The letters would certainly reveal a great deal more on a detailed study, and provide a comprehensive picture of Victorian life for an upper middle class lady.

Effie married Edward Byrom, of Culver House, Holcombe Burnell, Exeter, who later became High Sheriff of Devon in 1888. Culver House, originally built in 1835, was redesigned for Byrom by Edward Waterhouse in the 1870's. To preserve the uninterrupted views over his estate, he forced the main Exeter railway line to construct a series of tunnels so as not to offend his sight. When it was sold in 1909, the particulars noted the 'old-world pleasure gardens' to be the 'prettiest in the neighbourhood.'

Rose was also a talented artist, and a series of her sketchbooks were sold at auction in 2007.

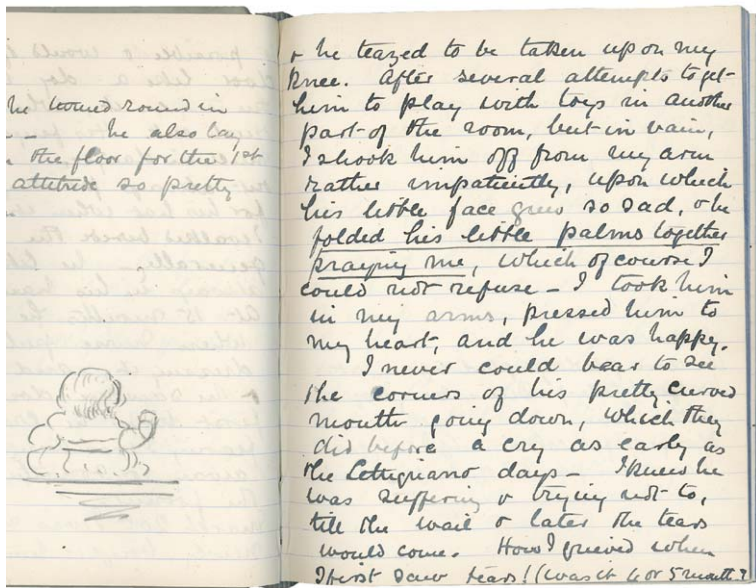
£295.00 + VAT



42. **AYOUNG BOY'S LIFE.** A charming and very personal long manuscript account of a little boy's life, written by his mother, from his first birthday on September 9th 1889, until September 1907. With one subsequent poignant entry for September 8th, 1912. She begins by reminiscing about his birth when the family were living in Florence, and provides a great deal of detail about their life in Italy at the end of the 19th century, and later in other parts of Europe. It is filled with descriptions of places and people, private thoughts, and forms an evocative account of late Victorian and Edwardian life centered around a mother's love for her son. 150 leaves, mainly written on one side, but with occasional notes on the facing page, and one small pencil sketch of Denis. A highly decorative contemporary full gilt Italian japanese vellum binding in fine clean condition. With her son's name in gilt and blue lettering on the upper cover. 205mm x 165mm. 1889-1912. £380.00

The boy was Denis Arthur Giovanni Richardson Hutchinson - "he has reached a year today:- a short but happy year - how much joy his little life has brought already, no doubt will do so, more & more... I wish to go over again this last year in memory, I will try to fix some of its doings & pleasures, by writing them down." She notes every detail of his infant life, first steps, first words, attempts at spelling, trips to the zoo, great excitement about santa Claus, first school days, early reading, &c. But she also voices her own private frustrations and anger at not being able to nurse him herself, as she was very ill following the birth.. There is hardly any mention of her husband in the entire journal.

She was born on January 25th 1848, and so was 40 years old when her son was born. In 1896 "while dressing I talked to Denis about being a good & noble man - he said quite cheerfully, but you won't be living then, Mother. I replied, perhaps not, but I want you to be good all the same & perhaps I shall be able to watch over you, even if not living - then he burst into tears and sobbed."



She lived with her husband Arthur, and his sister Lucy, at "Porta Romana, No 92 Viale Petrarca, a pleasant little apartment, ground floor, opening into a court & pretty garden with vines, fig trees, shrubs & flowers, at the foot of Bellosguardo.

After the birth, she became very ill, and against her will a foster-mother was engaged to nurse her son - "a pretty, fair, modest looking young woman, scantily clad... looking pale and thin, but naturally strong, was brought to my bedside & I was asked if I would have her - what could I say but yes!" She sees little of her son for the next month, they move to a larger apartment, and she is so ill that "I was lifted bodily, just as I was, sheets & all, on to the stretcher, wrapped in their coarse grey cloth coverlet, the black wood cover and pall were fixed over me, & away!"

She can hear her son coughing in a distant room, and wants to call the doctor, "but my wishes were generally over-ruled." However things gradually improve and she starts to see more of Denis "driving out with him, & sometimes nursed him a bit, but sister Lucy was very jealous of this!"

They leave Italy, and she details their journey, but of course mainly concentrating on how it affected her son. In London they stay at 44 Torrington Square, and in May visit Grasmere, staying at Nab Cottage "where I had stayed before in my childhood (4 years old)."

In September 1889 the family moved to Woodridings, Pinner for a while, and then back to the continent, before settling in Alnmouth in 1900. In 1906 she records his 18th birthday "tall & strong & just as sweet & dear as ever." The journal stops shortly afterwards, as Denis had no doubt left home, and it concludes with a final entry on his birthday in 1912, after 4 years absence.



43. HERBARIUM. A collection of 158 dried flower, grass, lichen, and tree specimens collected in Switzerland in 1889. Each is mounted onto a large folio sheet, ruled in red and black, with an English printed and hand-written label noting the species, order, locality, collector, and date. On a few occasions the altitude is also noted. The collectors names are H.J. Stracey, B. Stracey, Johann Biner, N.R. Ruff, and E.Cousin, folio sheets. 1889.

£295.00



44. THE MISSES WHYTE. A late 19th century collection of correspondence (over 100 letters), mainly written to Miss Eva Whyte of Seaforth, Malvern – a young girl growing into maturity in the early 1890s. The letters are from family and female friends and provide a valuable insight into upper middle class living in a fashionable Midlands town in the latter years of Victorian England. She lived with her sisters Hester and Sylvie, to who some of the letters are addressed, and one letter from their mother is posted from Dublin. Their aunt lived at Mildmay Park.

“My darling - I beg you will not apologise for your writing, it was majestic writing, by which I mean that it was large and sprawling, and looked as if you had borrowed Hiawatha’s magic moccasins to stride across the paper.” “Mr B... has given out that he is looking for a wife - this doubtless accounts for the look of painful anxiety upon his face, & the harassed look of his lynx eyes as he rushes wildly up and down the terrace, his flabby hat nailed onto his head by thumb and forefinger, peering eagerly in at every window.” Another letter from her Aunt sends her best wishes on her 16th birthday, and there is a charming letter dated 1887 from Cynthia Savory, of Park Hall, Evesham, giving an account of her party (acting, programmes, dancing, and all dresses as different flowers, except one who was Father Christmas), and asking Eva “not to show this letter to anybody but Hester & Sylvie as it is not fit to be seen.”

£295.00 + VAT



45. CHICAGO WORLD'S FAIR. A commemorative small coin leather purse, with decorative silver plated tin lid, with sprung roller 'grill' to be able to insert money safely without fully opening the clasp. In very good condition. Dated Jan 10 93 on the edge. 45mm x 70mm (metalwork), 70mm deep. 1893. £40.00 + VAT

The World's Columbian Exposition, also known as The Chicago World's Fair, was held in Chicago in 1893 to celebrate the 400th anniversary of Christopher Columbus's arrival in the New World in 1492. The fair had a profound effect on architecture, the arts, Chicago's self-image, and American industrial optimism. The Chicago Columbian Exposition was, in large part, designed by Daniel Burnham and Frederick Law Olmsted.

46. NUN MONKTON PRIORY. An interesting original 8 page handwritten account of a visit to view the Priory for potential purchase. 205mm x 164mm. c1898. £75.00 + VAT

"Three or four years ago when we were looking for a small country house, we were advised by a friend to look an old Priory in Yorkshire, which he himself had visited and admired on a similar errand." After a very pleasant drive, they arrive, the village is deserted and find "an ancient house buried in ivy & creepers, suggestive in every line of dignity and repose... it was in great need of repair & looked forlorn and empty - yet about the place there lingered an atmosphere of bygone prosperity..." The garden is a wilderness, "once neat paths now barely distinguishable in the tangle of overgrown box... I was so fascinated by the place... that I felt that shadowy figures walked the ragged paths & I could fancy I heard the bell of the little chapel..." Inside was bare and cold, and "so far I had not felt overwhelmed by the ghostliness of the place, but I must confess I hung back when the caretaker suggested exploring these gloomy regions. I began to feel an unaccountable shrinking - a vague impression that if they could speak these walls might tell tales... I was glad when we came out again into the fresh air & the sunshine.

Nun Monkton Priory near York.

Written in 1898 or 99.

In 1915 J & I went to see Col. Tufnell at Langley. ^{1822 - when he was an} ^{admiral of the fleet - 1/2 had belonged to Tufnell until 1922 when} ^{the land was bought by Langley.}

Three or four years ago when we were looking for a small country house, we were advised by a friend to look at an old Priory in Yorkshire - which he himself had visited & advised when on a similar errand.

Its name was attractive & our friend gave us such an interesting description of its old-world garden & quaint, curious rooms, that we determined to follow his advice & accordingly set out one day to inspect it.

The drive from the station was long, but the country was beautiful, with thick tall hedges & level smooth fields on both sides - a flat country but fertile & peaceful - a picture in the sunshine.

The village, as we drove thro' it - seemed

We looked at each other with a sigh of relief & I think we felt that romance & ghosts were all very well in books, but were undesirable as daily companions. We drove away feeling glad that it was not dark, & resolved that we would find a cheerier abode."

There follows an account of the discovery of a human body, buried alive in the wall next to the Chapel. "I wondered if we had gone to live there, we should have been startled in the night by his apparition & felt more than ever thankful that we had decided not to take it."

In 1860, Isaac Crawhall (father of the artist Joseph Crawhall), of Durham, bought Nun Monkton from the Tufnell family and his family owned the estate and lived at the Priory until it was bought by the Whitworth family in the 1920s.

Nun Monkton was visited in the summer of 1898 by the future Provost of Eton and ghost story writer, M.R. James. James was enchanted by the Priory house and gardens and its chinoiserie summer house near the river. He wrote in a letter: 'At Nun Monkton a beautiful house adjoins the church — Queen Anne with a sweet garden and leaden statues and a summerhouse.' Nun Monkton later appears to have provided some of the background for his gruesome ghost story "The Ash Tree", though in the story the house is situated in Suffolk. Could the friend possibly be James, as a later pencil note at the head of the first page notes that "In 1915 J and I went to see Colonel Tufnell at Langleys..."

SATURDAY, June 13th

LINE ENGRAVING.

Connect with previous talks on Etching, Aquatint, Drypoint, Mezzotint.

Line Engraving the oldest method of all.

The line expressing the Design simply cut into the plate. no acid used in used.

1. Chief characteristic is a beautiful clean definition.
2. Limitations due to difficulty of using graver, loss of freedom in line.

First engraving on bone. Then afterward used for decorating ornaments & wood blocks, filled in with black, perhaps taken to prints. First prints about 1450.

Metal used, copper, steel, zinc, silver, pewter.

THE TOOL, called graver or burin.

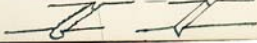


Describe action of burin as it cuts into the metal & turns up a curl of metal.

If properly sharpened the graver should cut away the metal quite cleanly without leaving any burr.

Explain how to cut, push action.

Show difference in quality of etched line & engraved line.



47. OSBORNE, Malcolm. (President of the Royal Society of Painter-Etchers and Engravers). Lecture Notes for "Engraving School", Royal College of Art, 1925.

His original handwritten lecture notes, dated, and with several small pen and ink illustrations. The first 25 pages are for Saturday lectures given at the Royal College of Art from January 17th - June 13th 1925, and cover 'care of tools & equipment', 'etching', 'printing', 'dry point', 'aquatint', 'mezzotint', 'care of prints', and 'line engraving'.

A further 20 pages record Lectures at Ambleside in 1942, and it concludes with extracts from the writings of Eric Gill, Whistler, notes on ink mixtures, and an inventory of the 'dry inks on shelves in Printing Room'. Original linen backed marbled boards, covers rubbed. 232mm x 175mm. 1925-1942.

£120.00

Students due to start at the RCA in September 1940 found the college closed; the windows of the college buildings in South Kensington blown out. A note on the door stated that the RCA would reopen "in the near future, somewhere in the country". The decision was taken to relocate the College. The stumbling block was where to send it. Two possible locations were considered, Bangor in North Wales and Ambleside. Eventually Ambleside was chosen and the college re-opened in its new home in December 1940. Student numbers had been depleted as many were called up for National Service. Of the 150 students who did relocate to Ambleside the majority were women and many of the male students were unfit to enlist or were waiting for call up. Some were conscientious objectors. Many tutors had also been called up; several being recruited as official war artists. Those left behind were medically unfit or too old (the average age of the tutors during the war was 58) to enlist. Professor Ernest Tristram, Head of the School of Design, oversaw the transfer of equipment from London. He went to Ambleside in October 1940 together with a small team of teaching staff, Malcolm Osborne, Robert Austin, Cyril Mahoney and Percy Horton to prepare the buildings for the student's arrival.

see: *The Artist as Evacuee. The Royal College of Art in the Lake District 1940-1945.* The Wordsworth Trust, 1987.

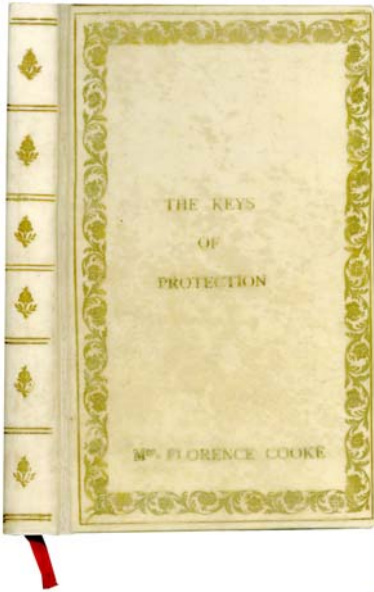


48. MANCHESTER LIBRARY. A souvenir handkerchief commemorating the 'Opening of the New Library, Manchester, by His Majesty the King', on July 17th 1934. Printed in dark blue on cotton, folded, and in fine condition.
310mm x 310mm. 1934. £25.00 + VAT

George V declared to the crowd: "In the splendid building which I am about to open, the largest library in this country provided by a local authority, the Corporation have ensured for the inhabitants of the city magnificent opportunities for further education and for the pleasant use of leisure."

In the 1930s, Manchester children were reminded of the library every time they needed to sneeze with the production of a run of souvenir Central Library hankies.

According to the Manchester Guardian for June 28 1934, it was agreed to issue this handkerchief free to all elementary school children in the city. The actual cost of purchase at the time was 4/- (20p) a dozen for small and 5/- (25p) a dozen large.



Edition Unique, printed on vellum

49. ROLT-WHEELER, Francis. The Twenty Two Keys of Protection. Designs and text by Francis Rolt-Wheeler.

Number 34 of an 'edition unique', signed by the author. Thirty two pages written on vellum, with illustrations and red ruled borders. This copy is bound in full gilt vellum for Florence Cooke, with her name in gilt on the upper cover, and a preliminary leaf. In fine condition, in marbled slip-case.

8vo. 170mm x 110mm. Villa Adonais. Avenue Cap de Croix. Nice. c1940.

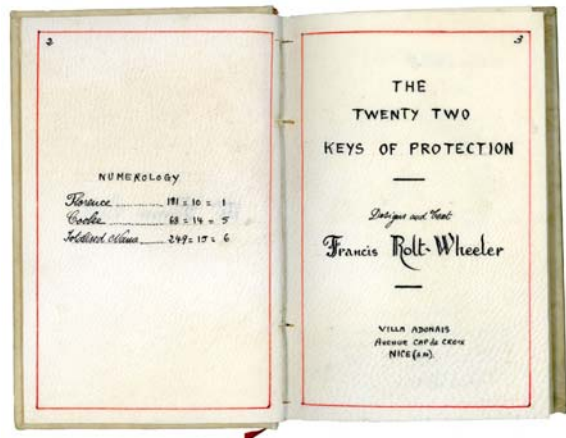
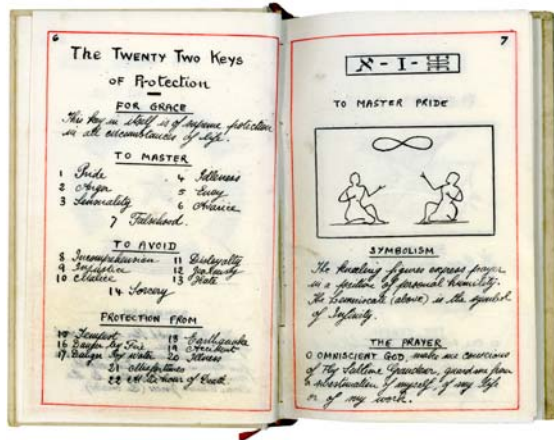
£380.00

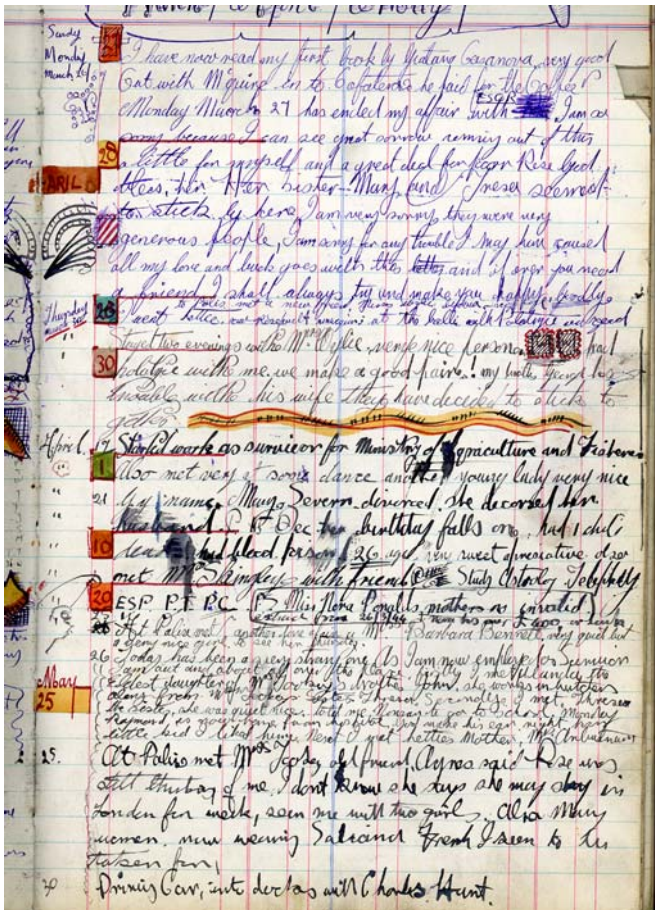
Francis Rolt-Wheeler (1876-1960), settle in Nice, and devoted himself to writing books of esotericism and occultism.

He is the author of the term Astrosophy and founded The Astrosophy, esoteric magazine.

Most of his writings were published in cyclostyled volumes and books, and this elaborate manuscript edition appears to be unrecorded.

There was a medium named Florence Cook who died in 1904, but this volume most probably dates from c1940.





50. PAOLOZZI, Eduardo., (college friend). A Collection of an Edinburgh Art Student's Diaries and Papers, belonging to John Armstrong (died, no family, in 2003). The diaries paint a vivid picture of a disturbed life, from 1943 through to 1989, living and working in Edinburgh. He studied art at Edinburgh College of Art, and was a friend of Eduardo Paolozzi, who is mentioned in his writing.

In February 1943 he was discharged from the RAF and arrived in Edinburgh.

"... at Art College, met Eduardo Louegie Palalozzie (sic), also Miss Haskell... invited to Miss McLaren's sanctum quite an honour in such circumstances, hope to start out on my new career of art..." His spelling is poor, and he writes his new friend's Paolozzi's name in a variety of ways, perhaps an in-joke between them. He also refers to him as Ed. L.P. "Palozzie... working on some detailed work of Shakspear, in German trying his hardest to be cultured... art for art's sake... got my eyes on an art box, hope to have it before Palatzzie tries for it... went to art college Palatzzie beat me to art box."

£480.00 + VAT

After leaving college he worked as an artist and displays manager, then went on to work for the DHSS, mills, C & C Associated British Foods, Register Generals Office. He later ran his own business but travelled widely and kept up oil painting until later in life. (A number of these were brought into the same house clearance firm from where these papers were rescued, but the paintings had been dispersed). He was also a mason and liked to write fiction.

The main large folio diary opens in 1944, whilst at college, and shows him experimenting with different styles of signature, and trial letters to send with art work submitted to magazines for publication. "Dear Madame, I am forwarding my painting... hoping you'll give it due consideration for a magazine illustration. At present I am a student of Mr Healy Hislop." One page sets out notes on physiognomy.

There are numerous sketches set within the writing, and some quite detailed accounts of his sexual encounters with women, for whom he seemed to have little respect (!) and he even includes a full list of his lovers in 1943 including location (Palais, outside, stage door, office), critical notes (lousy, comfortable, husband was in Egypt), ages, names, occupations, and addresses. He pursued women of all ages, widows, husbands' abroad, gypsy girl, engaged but no one was looking.

Not surprisingly in March 1944 he records reading "my first book by Casanova, very good."

'my first french mistress, very good'
'she caters for my inner needs. free cakes etc'
'still practicing yoga - chastity interesting'

There are at least 46 lovers and he writes 'Fiction Material Only' and 'story material above the lists to cover his tracks but the diaries describe each encounter earlier on! One woman Lilla Dunlop who wrote to him and the letters are included. It appears that it was this woman who had to have an abortion. Rachael Hay (Rollo), even had to buy her own engagement ring and propose to him. He married her but there is not a lot of reference to her other than members of her family dying later on. It seems that at least for a while he continued to sleep with other women.

By the end of the diaries there are mainly crosses drawn noting the deaths of friends and relatives and not much writing.

Included:-

- 1 large diary spanning all years
- 1 small 1951 diary
- 1 small 1949 diary
- a small 1950 diary
- a 1950 photo clipping of the Edinburgh Fireworks display
- a love letter from Lillah
- a well worn scrap glamour magazine clipping of a naked airbushed lady
- a menu card from a dinner dance covered in signatures
- a 1955 Edinburgh International Festival programme
- hand-written lists of lovers and jobs
- job application letters
- tax documents
- photos
- an iou
- addresses of friends

stamped postcards
old papers
newspaper & magazine clippings
travel tickets
a japanese business card
birthday card
Lodge of St Clair No 349 - masonic writing paper sheets & bylaws
An Edinburgh Polish School of Medicine postcard
Scrap sheet music
A postcard of Klara Hitler's painting
Drawings
A prayer card
United Newspapers Interim Report for shareholders
a press photo of him appearing in a play (far left)
BBC Administrative Trainees guidelines
Department of Health for Scotland medical leave applications
City Chambers Letter re: being a Poll Clerk
A room request ad response letter
Annual leave slips
a work contract
a 1983 dated love letter from a lady who sneakily got his address from his landlady!
